

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE OLD AND THE NEW PARLIAMENTS.

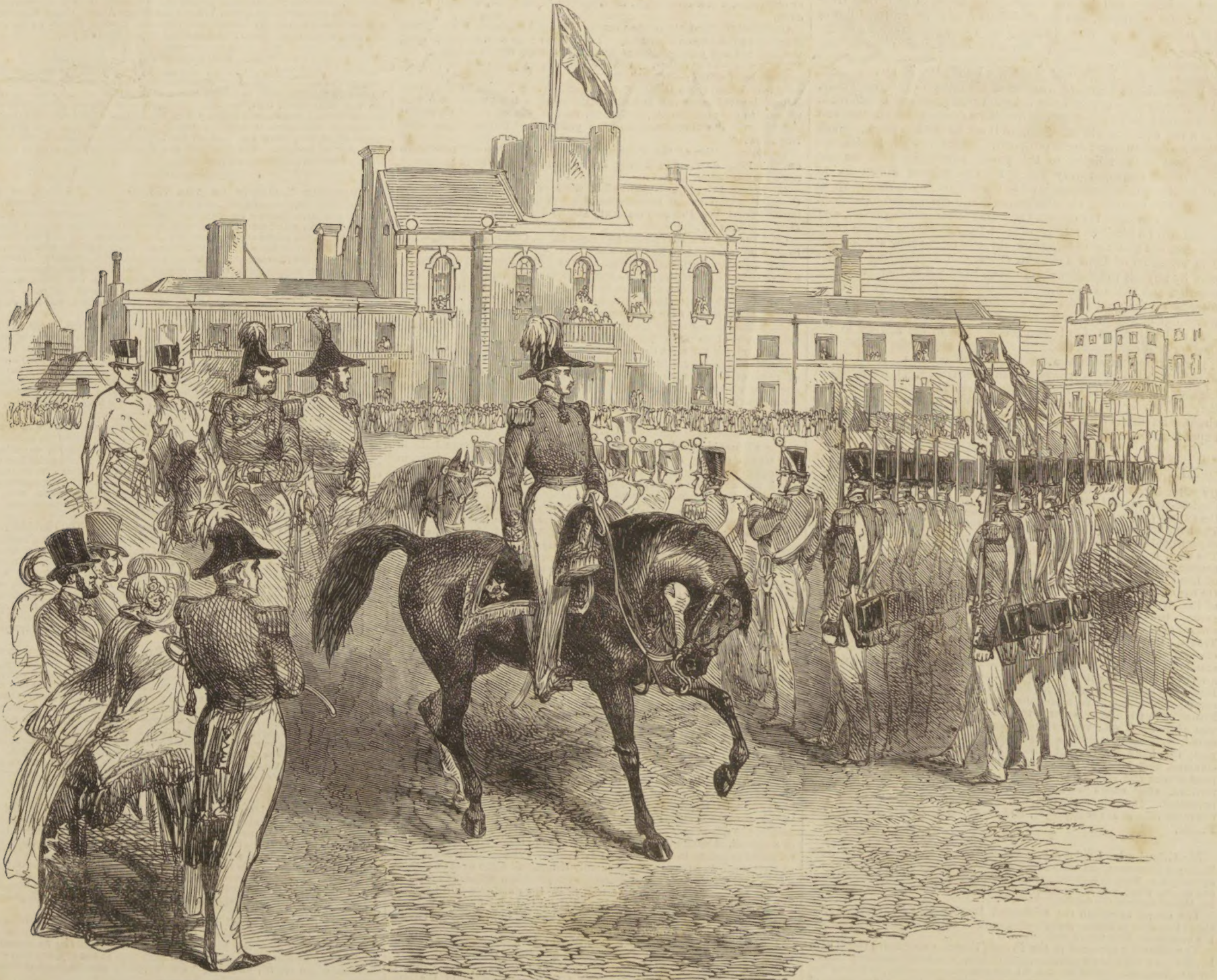
For five sessions have the interests and hopes of the people been bound up with the old Parliament. For five sessions have its proceedings occupied, daily and weekly, all the journals and all the readers of the empire. They may have scolded it or praised it, loved it or despised it, but they have continually written and talked about it, and have taken in it that sort of interest a parent takes in a child which he fears is more prone to evil than good, and causes him more trouble than joy. But, as we do not lose even the scapegrace who has been long associated with our cares and thoughts, or the enemy we have been contending with for years, without feeling a painful void, so we cannot part with the old Parliament, bad as we may think it, and forget at once that it had ever existed. We know not that we shall ever see or hear again the solemn Colonel Sibthorp, the naïve Mr. Bell, the eccentric Mr. H. Drummond, the burly and entertaining coroner for Middlesex, the smart Mr. Osborne, the profound but casuistical Mr. Gladstone, and a host of other gentlemen who have daily, for months, contributed to our instruction or amusement. We are pretty sure, indeed, of seeing these, or some others equally worthy, again assembled in the course of a few months, and again concentrating on themselves the eager attention of the whole people. Like the King, the Parliament

never dies; it only, like a hybernating animal, has its functions suspended for a season.

Year after year the public look with renewed interest to its renewed life. Whatever may be the lassitude, weariness, or disappointment it may have caused before it closes its session, we forget it all in a few months; and when it is about to meet, and in the first few days of its existence, seem to think that the nation would go to wreck and ruin but for its labours. Long, however, before they are closed, the public generally get heartily tired of its presence, complain of its wearying debates absorbing all other things, wish it at an end, and are ready to dispense with its services for half a year, to renew, again their hopes and interest in its re-assembling. What happens with every session happens, too, with every Parliament; and, while we condemn almost every one before its natural life be extinct, we hope for almost miraculous improvements from its successor. The present session and the Parliament now terminated, which have wearied the public for some time, share the common fate. The Parliament has come to an end amidst general disappointment and equally general hopes that its successor will surpass it in skill, and actually do all that can be desired.

The former sessions have already been judged. The Parliament of 1847 will be chiefly remembered hereafter as the author of the act of 1849 for repealing the Navigation Laws. The Corn Laws

were of modern origin, and so obviously intended to benefit a particular class, that from the time of their enactment they were continually assailed, and always spoken of as anomalous. On this subject the national policy has undergone repeated changes; but from the time of Cromwell at least, if not before, the Navigation Laws had formed a settled part of the national policy, steadily adhered to through all vicissitudes by all practical statesmen, and ratified by the highest theoretical authority. Nevertheless, they had become inimical to the welfare they were intended to promote, as the effects of repealing them have amply demonstrated; and the Parliament, the existence of which is now terminated, will be distinguished in history as having abrogated a policy and an institution that were almost as old as the Monarchy itself. If the abolition of the Corn Laws conferred the greater benefit on the people, the abolition of the Navigation Laws is historically the more memorable change, and, though the necessary consequence of previous steps, marks more decidedly a great epoch in the progress of society. The effects of the former are only indirectly cosmopolitan; but the latter was directly intended to share advantages with all the world, supposed to be exclusively and peculiarly British and essential to our greatness. Even the reform of the Parliament in 1832, and the previous alteration of the laws relative to the Catholics, were less remarkable changes than the abrogation, in 1849, of laws that had been supposed for three



REVIEW OF THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY, BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND COLONEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



hundred years to secure the maritime ascendancy and safety of our country.

The session just terminated, and the sessions of 1851 and 1850, did nothing comparable with that of 1849. In February the Parliament began its labours amidst the finest weather and some apprehensions of France, which died away before the bill could be passed which was to add to our security, and great hopes that "the time was come for calmly considering" and "amending the acts of the late reign relating to the representation" of the people in Parliament. Personal disputes in the Cabinet had caused, just before, one of its most powerful members to be ejected, who, after Parliament met, used his power in turn to destroy the Cabinet; it was broken up in less than three weeks after Parliament met, and all the hopes of the people at once dissipated by the appointment of Lord Derby to be Prime Minister. From that time till now Parliament has been kept together rather to serve the purposes of the Ministry than to transact important business in the interest of the public. Beyond voting the usual supplies, it has done little except pass an unjust militia law and make some amendments in the administration of equity. The change in the Cabinet deranged at once the functions of the Legislature. Ever since, the public have been only anxious to get rid of it, that they might pronounce their opinion on Lord Derby's Government, and elect a House of Commons to pull it from its seat or give it the strength of the public confidence. Now the power of deciding the national policy is restored to the constituencies.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the new Parliament will be what they make it. It is they who breathe into it the breath of its life. It will answer or deceive their hopes according as they constitute it. What they will make of it, and what they can hope from it, we can yet hardly tell. In the five years which have elapsed since 1847, there have been a great increase of people and a great change in opinion. In some places the constituencies have been nearly stationary, in others they have increased so much as to make their conduct in 1847 no criterion of what they will do in 1852. Within that period, however, all the fears entertained as to the effects of Free Trade have been dissipated, and all the predictions that it would cause disorder and decay have been falsified. Experience has set its seal to theory, and made, by the tranquillity and prosperity of the bulk of the people, the policy of 1846 irreversible. Lord Derby at the commencement of the session was avowedly the advocate of Protection; but he and most of his friends have since declared that it is impossible to restore it. Almost universally it is admitted to be dead, with no hope of resurrection. One great question, therefore, is set at rest—one bone of contention removed, one principle confirmed, and freedom for industry re-established as the pole star of all future policy.

What have we, then, to hope for from the new Parliament? The reform promised at the beginning of the late session, but more extensive than that embodied in Lord John Russell's bill, is generally demanded, and the Parliament will be formed to give effect to the demand. Reduction of expenditure, and financial reform, carrying with them large changes in and further reduction of taxation, are the principles on which many constituencies will elect their representatives. So much, too, has already been done, that much more will be easy of performance. The liberation of home industry will be the necessary consequence of giving freedom to foreign trade, and the abolition of so many customs duties will ensure at no very distant day a complete revision of the Excise laws. The Derby Ministry has talked of relieving agricultural distress by a change of taxation. What it contemplates is a mere financial trick, which will not satisfy any of the conditions of Financial Reform, nor give effect to the principles of Free Trade. It is only by economy and retrenchment that relief can be afforded.

Amongst the people religious questions excite great interest, and not a few elections will be influenced if not decided by them. Such disputes darken our future prospects. Never has the Legislature interfered with religion to the public advantage, and the old Parliament increased very much all the natural difficulties in which the public passions involve the subject, by taking it up in the last two sessions. Only forbearance and charity can soften, and only time can heal, the disputes and dissensions which prevail, and which will be likely to influence, more than is for the public good, the elections and the debates and the acts of the new Parliament. The accession of Lord Derby to office, and his bidding for support by appeals to religious prejudices, have much increased their asperity, and lead us to anticipate in the new Parliament not a few disputes on the most intangible and difficult of all the subjects with which our mixed Legislature has to deal.

If it be true, as Lord Maidstone says in his address to the electors of Westminster, that "after Lord Derby comes the deluge," it is also true that with him we shall have a chaos. Lord Maidstone's prediction, borrowed from Metternich, is intended to frighten the public into maintaining Lord Derby in power; but they will prefer the chance of the deluge to the certainty of a chaos, and first of all things the new Parliament will probably expel from power Lord Derby's Ministry.

#### REVIEW OF THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.

ON Monday, Field-Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Captain-General and Colonel, reviewed the Hon. Artillery Company, in the extensive grounds attached to the Armoury House, Finsbury-square. The hour appointed for the review was two o'clock; but, owing to other engagements, the Prince Consort did not arrive until half-past four. The men, numbering 200 rank and file, each supplied with 21 rounds of ammunition, assembled at the first-mentioned hour, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Fitzroy, M.P. They were attired in summer uniform. On the right of the line were placed four pieces of cannon. The windows of the Armoury House were filled with ladies and gentlemen. The grounds beneath were also well covered; amongst the attendants being several of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Household Troops. Colonel Fitzroy having inspected the line, a few volleys were discharged, and the men drew up in readiness to receive the Royal Commandant. The Prince, attended by Colonel Grey and Colonel Biddulph, arrived in one of the Royal carriages, and was received at the Armoury House by Colonel Fitzroy, Major Barnard, and the other officers of the corps. The chargers in attendance were instantly mounted, and the Prince, with the officers, entered the ground. A Royal salute of 21 guns was then fired, and the line presented arms. The Prince next rode round, and made a minute inspection, after which the men marched past, the band playing the Coburg March. They then fired in files, columns, and lastly in line, performing a variety of evolutions in the most precise and soldier-like manner. The artillery was next brought forward, after which the line was once again formed, and arms were presented. The Prince then highly complimented Colonel Fitzroy and the other officers of the regiment, and immediately left for Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Grissel, who has been engaged for so many years on the New Houses of Parliament, and is identified with them as the builder, has lost the appointment. Tenders were obtained from Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co., Kelt, Jay, and others, which ranged, we believe, from more than £180,000 to £153,000. Mr. Grissel declined the tender.

The chapel in which the celebrated Dr. Achilli for some time officiated is situated in Dufour-place, leading out of Broad-street, Golden-square. It has been closed for a month past.

The following appeared in the *Presse* (French newspaper):—"There has been just found in the neighbourhood of Anney, in Savoy, an empty balloon lying on the ground. The car and all the cordage were perfect, and there was every appearance of the balloon having fallen solely from the gradual escape of gas. At the bottom of the car were found a gentleman's cloak and a lady's bonnet and shawl, and in the latter a very handsome album was wrapped up. On the first leaf of the album there was a pencil drawing of the panorama of the mountains of the country, signed 'Eliza de R.' There was nothing to indicate the origin of this mysterious balloon. From the direction of the wind, it is supposed that it came from France, but beyond that all is a mystery."

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The present week sees the close of the session of the Legislature in Paris, as well as in London.

On Monday last, the first session of the Legislative Body, under the new régime of the Prince President, was closed with a Message from Louis Napoleon, which, however, was not delivered in person, but was communicated in the least ceremonious manner possible to the Assembly.

It was conveyed in a sealed envelope by M. Edgar Ney, one of the President's aides-de-camps, dressed in the uniform of a Colonel of hussars, who entered the hall of the Assembly, accompanied by two ushers, and having placed the parcel in the hands of the President of the Assembly, immediately left the house, not even waiting to hear it read. M. Billault then read the Message from the chair. It was as follows:—

Elysée National, June 28, 1852.

Gentlemen,—At the moment when the session of 1852 is about to close, I am anxious to thank you for your co-operation and for the loyal support which you have given to our new institutions. You have known how to resist what is most dangerous amongst men assembled together, namely, the enticement of party spirit; and having set aside all susceptibility, you occupied yourselves with the great interests of the country, comprehending that the time for passionate and sterile speeches was past, and that of business had arrived.

The application of a new system always meets with difficulties, and you have found that to be the case. If occupation appeared to be wanting at your first sittings, you clearly perceived that the desire to abridge the duration of my dictatorial power, and my anxiety to call you about me, were the cause of that circumstance, by depriving my Government of the time necessary for the preparation of the laws which were to be submitted to you.

The natural consequence of that exceptional state of things was an accumulation of business at the end of the session. Nevertheless, the first trial of the Constitution, altogether of French origin, must have convinced you that we possess the conditions of a strong and free Government. The Executive power is no longer that motionless object against which the various Oppositions directed with impunity their weapons. It can now resist such attacks, and can henceforward pursue a regular system without having recourse to arbitrary acts or underhand proceedings. On the other hand, the control of the Assembly is a serious one, for discussion is free, and the vote of the taxes decisive.

As to the imperfections which experience will have brought to light, our common love for the public good will unceasingly aim at lessening the inconveniences resulting from them until such time as the Senate shall have pronounced.

During the interval between the present session and the next, I will devote all my attention to seek out the wants of the country, and to get ready measures which will allow the charges of the State to be diminished, without in any way compromising the public services. At your return I will inform you of the result of our labours, and of the general state of affairs, by the Message, which the Constitution obliges me to address to you every year.

In returning to your departments, be the faithful echoes of the feeling which exists here—confidence in conciliation and peace. Tell your constituents that at Paris, the heart of France, that revolutionary centre which by turns disseminates through the world light or conflagration, you have seen an immense population applying their energies to the task of removing the traces of revolutions, and devoting themselves with joy to labour, and with security to the future. They who, in their delirium, were impatient of every restraint, were beheld by you saluting with acclamation the return of our eagles—the symbols of authority and of glory.

At that imposing spectacle, at which religion consecrated by its benedictions a great national fête, you have remarked their respectful demeanour—you have beheld that army so proud, which saved the country, raise itself still higher in men's esteem, in kneeling piously before the image of God, presented from the height of the altar.

That implies that there is in France a Government animated by faith, and by a love of good—which rests for support on the people, the source of all power—on the army, the source of all strength—and on religion, the source of all justice.

Accept the assurance of my sentiments of esteem. LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The speech excited no very marked indications of feeling, favourable or otherwise, a few cries of "Vive Napoleon!" being alone heard at its close.

On Tuesday about 150 of the members of the Legislative Corps dined together at the Casino Paganini. The dinner was a subscription one, and had not any political character. M. Billault, the President of the Chamber, was in the chair, and introduced the only toast of the evening in these brief words:—"Gentlemen, your committee has decided that, on this occasion, there should be no speeches; but it has, at the same time, delegated to me the honour of proposing a toast which will best respond to your sentiments, and serve, on the part of all of us, as the expression of our devotedness and our gratitude—'To the Prince Louis Napoleon!'"

The inauguration of the Paris and Strasburg Railway will take place on the 17th July. The Prince President has promised to be present upon that occasion.

M. Selme Davenay, a journalist, sentenced to transportation to Cayenne by the mixed commission of the Vosges, has received a free pardon from the Prince President, at the instance of Mr. C. Geach, M.P. for Coventry.

On Thursday Louis Napoleon left Paris for St. Cloud, where he intends to take up his residence for some time.

The *Patric Affaire* which the Porte had at length admitted the French man-of-war *Charlemagne*, 90-gun ship, into the Bosphorus.

Accounts from Bonn and Constantine supply details of some smart skirmishes between the insurgents and the French troops, which had proved most disastrous to the former, the field being covered with their slain, while the loss of the latter was only trifling. Later advices, however, are said to have been received in Paris on Wednesday from Algeria, giving the most deplorable accounts of the insurrection, which was not only fast spreading, but had been accompanied by the massacre of some of the French settlers. This intelligence, it is thought, will operate unfavourably for Abd-el-Kader, whose liberation has been confidently expected of late, but which will now probably be still further postponed.

##### INDIA.

The advices in anticipation of the Overland Mail which leave India in the month of May always succeed each other with great rapidity, in consequence of their despatch being made earlier than usual, in order to avoid the monsoon; and thus the interval for news being shorter and the season itself, from the sudden access of the intense summer heat, being a period of listless dullness and inactivity, the mails furnish little or no intelligence of interest. This is the case on the present occasion. The dates are Bombay, May 22; Calcutta, May 11th; but we have no communication from the seat of war in the Burmese dominions. It was, however, generally understood that nothing more would be attempted in Burmah till after the rains; that, contrary to the original expectation, the whole force would remain in the country—for the most part in all likelihood on board the shipping; and that the war would be resumed with double vigour the moment the season permitted.

Disturbances still continue along the north-west frontier, where warlike arrangements on an extensive scale are in progress, notwithstanding the near approach of the season when out-of-door occupations of all kinds cease.

##### AUSTRALIA.

There are accounts this week from Victoria (Port Phillip), to March 31. The announcements of large weekly arrivals of gold at Melbourne from the various gold-fields continue a prominent feature in our advices, notwithstanding that the drought of summer had greatly limited operations at the "diggings." There were frequent deaths from dysentery, and the instances of robbery and outrage appear to have been very frequent. The strongest reproaches were directed against the Government for their want of energy in hesitating to establish an efficient police force at any cost, the large majority of the people being well-disposed and ready to aid all rational efforts for maintaining order. A meeting had been held at the mines for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the erection of a church, at which the Bishop of Melbourne presided, and the amount collected promised to be more than sufficient. Prices of provisions both at Melbourne and Geelong were rapidly rising, and some uneasiness was felt as to the ability of the storekeepers to provide a sufficient supply of provisions during the rainy season, when the number would be much greater. A meeting of storekeepers was about to be held for the purpose of fixing the prices of goods for the winter, and the quantity of provisions that should be sold at once to any one customer.

About 10,000 persons were at the Mount Alexander diggings. The number of persons arriving at Melbourne was about 1000 a-week.

A Victoria Gold Mining Association had been established for assaying gold and casting it into bars. The Government escort of the 24th March had brought 13,408 ounces of gold from Mount Alexander, and 74 ounces from Ballarat; 202 ounces from the latter place had been left at Geelong. A piece of pure gold weighing 28lb., recently brought into Melbourne, had been shipped for England by the *Posthumous*. A statement, which was at first disbelieved, that the average production at

Mount Alexander was upwards of 12,000 ounces per week (or at the rate of about £2,500,000 a-year is confirmed. The quantity of gold brought by the *Admiral*, the vessel which has conveyed the present advices from Melbourne, is 30,840 ounces, valued at nearly £120,000. The price had declined to 58s., but had recovered on the 31st March to 60s. per ounce.

Servants of all kinds were very much wanted, and numerous advertisements appear in the Melbourne papers for cooks, general servants, housemaids, nursemaids, grooms, joiners, gardeners, wheelwrights, waiters, carpenters, sawyers, storekeepers' assistants, butchers, and shepherds. The *Melbourne Argus* contains no less than fifty-seven advertisements of this kind, with offers of "liberal wages." There were about fifty sail in the port of Melbourne deserted by their crews.

From Sydney (New South Wales) the latest accounts are to March 23. The waters, which had for some time past obstructed operations at the gold fields of that district, were subsiding, and at Ophir the yield was better than at any former period. A vein opened on a spot which had been carefully drained at the expense of two individuals was found to give an average of more than an ounce per foot. In seven days from the day it was opened 153 ounces had been taken out, the metal being found in pure lumps weighing from 17 ounces downwards. From the Turon the accounts were equally encouraging, but both there and at Ophir considerable quantities were kept back, owing to the low price offered by purchasers. It was thought that several shipments of gold would be made to Eastern markets, with the view of getting a quick and satisfactory return, more especially as some forwarded to Manilla had realised £3 19s 6d per ounce.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

##### GEORGE RALPH LORD ABERCROMBY.

This nobleman, who died on the 25th ult., had been for many years deprived of



his eyesight, but was, nevertheless, remarkable for the intelligence with which he managed his estates, as well as the interest he took in the affairs of his country. His Lordship was born 30th May, 1800, and in early life served in the Coldstream Guards, attaining eventually the rank of Colonel in the army. From 1824 to 1831, during his father's lifetime, he sat in the House of Commons as member for Clackmannan and Kinross; and from 1838 to 1841, for the county of Stirling. He was also Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Clackmannanshire. He married, 3d April, 1832, Louisa Pannel, daughter of the Hon. John Hay Forbes Lord Medwin, and leaves issue George Ralph, now Lord Abercromby, born 23d Sept., 1838, John, Ralph, and Montague. The deceased peer was son of George, second Lord, by Montagu his wife, third daughter of Henry, first Viscount Melville, and grandson of the famous commander, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who fell in the arms of victory at the battle of Alexandria, and whose widow, Mary-Anne, daughter of John Menzies, Esq., of Fernton, county Perth, was elevated to the peerage on an official account of the triumph and fate of her lamented husband reaching England.

##### COUNT VON MENSENDORFF.

EMANUEL COUNT VON MENSENDORFF POUILLY, G.C.B., a Bohemian noble, was a distinguished officer in the Austrian service. He married, the 22nd February, 1804, the Duchess Sophia Frederica, eldest daughter of the late, and sister of the present, reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. By this Princess, who was born the 19th August, 1788, and died the 9th July, 1835, the Count has had issue four sons, all officers in the Austrian army. By the union the Count became brother-in-law to the Duchess of Kent and King Leopold, who were the sister and brother of his consort: he was, consequently, also, uncle by marriage to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. Count Von Mensdorff, who was universally beloved and respected, died at Vienna on the 28th ult., after a protracted illness: he was at the time in his 76th year.

##### LADY DENMAN.

THEODOSIA ANNE, LADY DENMAN, was the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Veners, of Saxby, by Theodosia Dorothy, third daughter of Sir Edmund Anderson, Bart., of Lea, in Lincolnshire. Her Ladyship was married, the 18th of October, 1804, to that eminent lawyer and statesman, Thomas, present Baron Denman, who recently filled the high office of Lord Chief Justice of England with such impartiality and ability. Lady Denman, to the deep regret of all who knew her, died on the 28th ult., at Parsloes, Essex, in the 80th year of her age. Her Ladyship had fifteen children, eleven of whom, five sons and six daughters, survive her.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—On Thursday, as the *Ravensbourne*, Antwerp steamer, was going down the river, she met with the *Duchess of Kent*, a Margate steamer, belonging to the Commercial Company, en route to London, with nearly 70 passengers on board; when, from some misunderstanding of the course of each other, the *Ravensbourne* ran into the *Duchess of Kent*, and stove in her side. Every exertion was made to get the passengers and crew on board the *Ravensbourne*, it being evident that the *Duchess of Kent* must sink. This was happily effected, only one gentleman being left on board when the vessel went down; and, as he was sitting on deck, he was of course precipitated into the water, from which he was rescued by one of the boats of the *Meteor*, Gravesend steamer, which, at the time of the accident, was following in the wake of the *Ravensbourne*.

OPENING OF THE BIRMINGHAM, WOLVERHAMPTON, AND STOUR VALLEY RAILWAY.—On Thursday this important line (the opening of which has been so long delayed by the disputes between the London and North-Western and the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Companies) was formally opened by the running of trains over the line, though without any particular ceremonial. The trains were generally well filled, and between 2000 and 3000 people visited Birmingham during the day, passengers being conveyed from Wolverhampton, a distance of thirteen miles, for 9d.; the time occupied being forty minutes.

EXTRAORDINARY TRANSIT OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The most rapid transit of the Overland Indian Mail was the following:—On the 3d of April last, just as the passengers for England were going on board the homeward-bound steamer at Bombay, the outward-bound steamer for Bombay was actually entering the harbour with the English mail of the 8th of March, which had only occupied 25 days 16 hours, taking the longitude into account, in its transit. This is the first occasion that has ever occurred in which the out-going and in-coming steamers were actually at anchor together, and when, with just twelve hours' further abridgment of the transit, return of post would have been saved.

NAUVOO.—This city of the Mormons once held 20,000 inhabitants; they are now about 2000. One-half of the houses the Mormons left have been removed or pulled down, and the other half are tenanted. Each lot contains an acre. The mansion of Joe Smith is kept by his wife as a tavern. The front wall, and the one next to it, which formed the vestibule, are all that is left standing of the achievement of fanaticism called "The Temple," which, as the inscription on a large stone worked in the inner wall informs the visitor, is "The House of the Lord, built by the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints. Commenced April 6, 1841." A company of French Socialists have purchased a portion of the property, the site and the ruins of the temple included. They number about 400.

EXPLOSIONS IN COAL MINES.—By a Parliamentary paper containing a report from the select committee of the House of Commons on Coal Mines, just printed, it appears that the deaths from explosions have latterly increased to the fearful number of about 1000 per annum. The Davy lamp requires increased ventilation in mines, and the committee consider that the steam jet is the most powerful and at the same time least expensive method for the ventilation of mines. It was stated in evidence, that 70 per cent. of the deaths from explosions were occasioned not by the explosion of fire-damp, but by the after-damp which succeeds it. Additional inspectors are recommended to be appointed, as some mines are never visited. The establishment of a central board is recommended. It is suggested that to "the board should be given a power to enforce penalties under ordinary circumstances of neglect; and, in cases of death, a power to facilitate an enforcement of justice to the families of the victims through the ordinary channels of law."

A good and useful social scheme has been set on foot, in the employment of some of the boys of the Ragged School Shoeblack Brigade as street messengers. At the Stock Exchange, the Duke of Wellington's statue in the City, Leicester-square, and the Strand, opposite Hungerford-market, these young messengers have begun to ply their vocation with the red livery and badge of the society, which is answerable to the amount of £3 for the safe carriage of booked parcels. The increased number of the street shoeblacks seems to show that this is a successful line of business for the young "boots," some of whom have lately been allowed to take their station in the club-houses and other buildings of public resort.

A very skilful angler, of Newcastle, accompanied by a gentleman, on a fishing excursion to the Whitlatch, Berwickshire, caught, within two days lately, upwards of 57 pounds weight of trout, the former killing 35 pounds, and the latter 22 pounds. They only fished a short time in one day, and part of the forenoon of the second, when they were stopped by a severe storm of wind and rain.

It is calculated that Paris annually consumes strawberries to the amount of five million francs. Epinay, near St. Denis, sends every day, during the season, 500 francs worth of asparagus to England. Mendon, last year, sent a similar amount of plums every day; and Honfleur and its neighbourhood one million francs worth of melons in the course of the season.



## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON—THE NEW CHARTER.

A report has been presented by the committee of the Senate appointed to consider this matter. The committee consisted of the Chancellor (Lord Burlington), the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Shaw Lefevre), Lord Montague, Sir James Graham, Mr. Grote, Dr. Arnott, Mr. George Cornwall Lewis, and Mr. Senior. The report says:—

"There are three fundamental principles which distinguish this university. In the first place, its charter holds forth an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education to all classes and denominations of her Majesty's subjects, 'without any distinction whatever'; in the second place, it depends mainly on the public funds for its support; and, thirdly, it is an university which does not teach by lectures, but tests by examinations."

After referring to the several duties of the university, which the committee admit have up to the present time been satisfactorily performed, they say:—

"We feel considerable difficulty in proposing any change in a constitution which appears to work well; and the peculiarity of that constitution increases this difficulty, by depriving us of the aid of experience."

The report then proceeds to consider the alterations in the constitution of the University which have been submitted by the Committee of Graduates to the Senate, and have been referred by the Senate to this committee, and concludes with the following recommendations; viz:—

"We recommend that the Senate propose to Mr. Secretary Walpole the creation of a convocation, consisting of all the masters of arts, of all who have been, are, or shall be University scholars, and of the senior half of the doctors in medicine, and the 50 senior graduates in law."

"This would afford immediately a body of 160 persons annually, and quickly increasing, which would include the most distinguished of the graduates, and from which no one capable of taking the degree of Master of Arts would be excluded."

"We recommend that the convocation meet *de jure* twice a year, with power at each such meeting to adjourn once only; that it receive communications from the Senate, and address to them any suggestions and observations which it may think advisable."

"We recommend that the Senate be empowered to summon, whenever it thinks fit, an extraordinary meeting, and be required to do so on the occasion being pointed out by the committee of graduates—the surrender or acceptance of a charter. And that in such extraordinary meetings the convocation discuss only the propositions submitted to it by the Senate. And we recommend that the surrender or acceptance of a charter be the only act as to which the concurrence of convocation, either in its ordinary or in its extraordinary meetings, be necessary."

**SECESSION OF THE REV. J. E. GLADSTONE.**—Mr. Gladstone, in the following letter, announces his intention to become a Dissenter. He succeeds to the meeting-house now building by Sir Culling Eardley, near Torquay:—

Craven Hotel, Strand, June 22, 1852.

My Lord.—The Archdeacon has decided that you have the power to prohibit a clergyman from preaching, without assigning any reason. The effect of that decision seems to be that you can prohibit from preaching in all cases; for although you cannot touch a rector's freehold, you can command him to cease officiating, and, if he resist, you can take him into the Court of Arches, where your will is sure to be obeyed. The contest in which I have been engaged with your Lordship has been (as I conceive) on behalf of the liberty of presbytery against the irresponsible and unlimited domination of the Prelacy. Had I been accused and found guilty of "nonconformity, heresy, or immorality," then none could or would have questioned your right to punish me; but as it has not even been pretended that any charge in these respects can be advanced to my prejudice, I have the alternative of seeking the reversal of the sentence by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; but as it appears that the great body of the clergy are content to abide in a position which I cannot but think to be one of galling slavery—in which, though under the vows of God "to preach the Word, to be instant in season and out of season," they are liable to be stopped at any moment, even by the private whim or pique of a bishop, who is not bound to give any reason for his procedure—it does not seem to me to constitute my duty to carry the matter any further. The appeal to the Privy Council will therefore be withdrawn. Whatever may be the conscientious feelings of others, however, I confess, my Lord, I cannot submit to such an administration of law as that which gives any one man power to punish another, without a crime even so much as charged against him. Ardently attached to the true Protestant doctrine and righteous discipline of the Church of England, I shall ever, as far as God shall enable me, seek her welfare and prosperity; but I must remove myself from the power of what I conceive to be an unrighteous discipline (altogether aloof from her spirit), which, whilst it screens and fosters the unfaithful, under the pretence of the want of power, inflicts speedy punishment upon those who are too faithful, and finds abundant means of carrying that punishment into execution. Under these circumstances, I have felt it to be my duty, in the sight of God, to accept the charge of the New Free Episcopal Church, just completed, at St. Mary Church, Devon, and I consider it right that I should acquaint your Lordship with the fact. I beg also to inform you, that I shall send a copy of this letter to the papers.

I remain, my Lord, faithfully yours, JOHN E. GLADSTONE.

To the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of London.

**PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Rectories:* The Rev. C. H. Atkins to Kidware-Mavesyn, near Rugby; the Rev. T. Clark to Willingale Spain, Essex; the Rev. C. A. Hope to Barwick-in-Elmet, Ripon; the Rev. Richard Lewis to Lampeter Velfrey, in the county of Pembroke. *Vicarages:* The Rev. M. Wilkinson to West Lavington; the Rev. A. Pott to Cuddesdon, Oxfordshire.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. E. L. Marratt, of the Holy Trinity district, Stockton-on-Tees, from a few of his parishioners; the Rev. J. A. Carr, curate of Duxford, St. John's, from the poor of that parish, on his leaving; the Rev. R. L. Watson, from the pupils of the Dedham Grammar School; the Rev. J. Jackson, master of Wisbech Grammar School, from gentlemen who were once his pupils.

**THE LATE HON. J. C. TALBOT, Q.C.**—The Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Carlisle, Mr. Whately, Q.C., and other influential gentlemen, have been formed into a committee, for the purpose of taking steps to perpetuate, by some lasting memorial, the remembrance of this lamented gentleman's public and private virtues. It is intended at once to found one or more scholarships or exhibitions, bearing Mr. Talbot's name, for boys educated at the Charterhouse, in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and these will constitute the proposed memorial.

**NEW COLLEGE FOR THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**—Arrangements have been made for the establishment of a new college for the education of clergymen for Westmoreland, Cumberland, and North Lancashire. The college will be dedicated to Saint Mary, and will be erected on a site already obtained near the terminus of the Kendal and Windermere Railway. The Bishop of Carlisle has become the patron of the college, the Bishop of Chester has accepted the office of visitor, and the Rev. J. Aspinall Addison, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and incumbent of Birthwaite, near Kendal, has been appointed warden.

**CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH.**—A new church has just been erected for the district of Westcott, in the parish of Dorking, and was consecrated a few days since by the Bishop of Winchester. The land was given by Mr. W. J. Evelyn, M.P. For the erection of the church the district is indebted to the late Lady Mary Leslie, Mr. C. Barclay, and Mr. Arthur Kett Barclay. Lady Mary Leslie left by her will the sum of £1000 towards endowing the church, and a further sum of £100 towards the building. The Messrs. Barclay (the eminent brewers) added a further sum of £1000 towards the endowment, and contributed very liberally towards the erection of the building. The new church is in the early decorated style of the 13th and 14th centuries; and being situated on a hill, is a conspicuous object to the surrounding district. The patronage is vested in Mr. Charles Barclay.

The Rev. Peter Percival, late of Ceylon, has resigned his connexion with the Wesleyan body, after a quarter of a century spent in the mission field, and has received holy orders from the Bishop of London.

**FOUNDLING HOSPITAL MUSICAL SERVICES.**—We are happy to learn that the governors of the Foundling Hospital have made a very great improvement in the choir of the above chapel, by engaging the valuable services of Miss Louisa Pyne and Miss M. Williams, in addition to those of Mr. Lawler, Mr. Donald King, and Mr. Coward. The afternoon service begins at three o'clock.

Returns have been published, in a Parliamentary paper, of each parish and union in England and Wales in which the poor are managed under the provisions of the act 22 George 3, c. 83, stating the population of each, and similar returns for those under local acts. There are 13 unions with a population of 162,972, and three single parishes with a population of 37,455, under the above act, usually known by the name of Gilbert's Act. 23 unions with a population of 718,860, and 14 single parishes with a population of 1,361,254, are subject to the provisions of local acts.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Sergeant Lomas, of the 99th Regiment, dated Hobart Town, December 31, 1851:—"A rather curious circumstance happened at the Ballarat diggings. Not long ago an old pensioner had a son born there, and it being the first child that had been born in the gold fields, his father—a sly old swaddy—went round, hat in hand, to make a collection for the lucky little one, and in a very short time obtained as much in 'nuggets' as amounted to £3000. So much for the old soldier."

The *Calcutta Englishman* has the following from a correspondent at Hyderabad:—"The Nizam has contributed a large rough diamond, weighing several tola, towards the payment of his debt to the Company. The diamond was consigned to the minister, and has been transmitted by him to the resident, it is supposed, as part payment of the debt, and I hope it has been accepted. Taken in round numbers, the diamond weighs 400 carats, and is the largest diamond known, next to the Brazil diamond. The Koh-i-Noor, I have heard, weighs but 300 carats."

The most Rev. Doctor Paul Cullen was on Tuesday installed in the dignity of Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin; no fewer than sixteen Roman Catholic prelates assisted at the ceremony. A congratulatory address was presented to Doctor Cullen at the gates of the church, from the metropolitan chapter and parochial clergy.

## TERRIFIC AFFRAY IN STOCKPORT.

A most sanguinary affray, accompanied with loss of life and great destruction of property, has occurred this week at Stockport, arising out of the religious animosities of the lower classes of the Irish Catholics resident in the borough, and the factory operatives, which have been stimulated into overt acts of violence by the recent Government proclamation against Roman Catholic processions.

The *Manchester Guardian*, in explaining the causes which have led to so violent a *fracas*, says:—

For some time past there has been in Stockport a bad feeling between the two classes indicated, partly on trade quarrels, partly on national grounds, but chiefly the result of religious differences between ignorant Irish Catholics on the one hand, and as ignorant English Protestants on the other. Collisions have frequently occurred, which have come before the magistrates, charges and counter-charges have been made; the English have been attacked by the Irish, the Irish have been assailed by the English; and it has been obvious for some time past that there only needed the spark to fire the train and explode these inflammable materials into some extensive and bloody fray.

The mischievous "spark" was unfortunately let fall on Sunday last, and sprang out of a cause which, if there was any true religious feeling on either side, should rather have promoted harmony than strife.

Stockport has long been celebrated for its Sunday-schools; and for a number of years both the Protestants and Roman Catholics have been in the habit, at Whitsuntide or shortly after, of parading their children through the streets on one Sunday—the Protestants generally on Whit Sunday, and the Roman Catholics as soon after as convenient. This has been permitted to the Roman Catholics without molestation for thirty years; but it is added that a spirit of religious discord has been generated by the establishment, within the last two years, of a "Protestant Operative Society" in the town, and that this fell spirit seized at once upon the occasion for display afforded by the recent proclamation. The Roman Catholic schools announced their intention of walking last Sunday, and the Protestants directly reminded them of the recent Government proclamation. The procession took place, however, and was peaceably conducted.

The *Manchester Guardian*, which supplies the most complete account of the *mélée*, thus describes the procession on Sunday, and the circumstances under which it took place:—

The recent Royal proclamation against Roman Catholic processions was much discussed, and the Irish Orangemen and other Protestants, English and Irish, contended that the procession ought not to be allowed. Various respectable residents of Stockport, apprehensive that if the procession took place it would lead to some serious breach of the peace, applied to Mr. Sadler, chief constable of the borough, to know whether the authorities meant to prohibit it, under the powers of this proclamation. The subject, we believe, was also brought under the notice of the Mayor and the borough magistrates; but, from whatever cause, no orders were given to forbid the procession, and it took place. Previously, however, the Rev. Randolph Frith, of the Catholic Chapel, Edgeley, who, we believe, is the senior priest in Stockport, waited on Mr. Sadler, and gave the most solemn assurances that no symbol or garb should appear in the procession beyond what had been usual on former anniversaries, or anything that could be deemed a defiance of the proclamation. When it became known that the procession would not be prevented, party feeling amongst the lower classes ran high, the Catholics boasting they would not be stopped, and the Protestants declaring that their procession ought to be put down. The procession, however, did take place on Sunday afternoon, and, on the whole, passed off quietly. It started about two o'clock from the Catholic chapel at Edgeley, which is a suburb of the town near the railway station, and proceeded down Edward-street, across the Waterloo road, down Churchgate and Park-street, through Warren-street, up Heaton-lane, up the Wellington-road South, and so returning again to the Roman Catholic chapel, Edgeley. The procession was headed by the priests and a number of Irish labourers walking six abreast; then came the numerous boys and girls in the Sunday and day schools. There were no banners in the procession; the priests did not wear canonical vestments, but appeared in ordinary attire; even the girls' handkerchiefs or veils, which they usually wore on these occasions were laid aside; and they only wore white frocks, and little crosses suspended round the neck by ribbons. The only badges or symbols that might be supposed to contravene the proclamation were a ball and cross, and a gilt dove. The procession passed along its course without the slightest disturbance, beyond occasional groans and hisses from zealous Protestants, and they finally dispersed without any breach of the peace."

On Monday afternoon information reached the police-office that an Englishman and an Irishman, both of them in liquor, had been fighting in the liquor vaults of the Bishop Blaize public-house, and that expressions had been used having relation to the procession of the previous day, and to "Popery" and Protestantism. Other affrays of more or less violence took place during the evening; but in all those cases the combatants were speedily dispersed, without anything of a serious character resulting.

On Tuesday morning, however, there were rumours of much ill feeling amongst the Roman Catholics, in consequence, it is said, of their regarding the English as the aggressors in the first brawl in the Bishop Blaize vaults; and Mr. Sadler, the superintendent of police, resolved to take measures to put down any fight that might arise, not having any reason at that time to apprehend anything more serious than an ordinary street brawl would occur. He had altogether, however, only ten constables and a few assistants under his command, and of these two were absent from the town. Mobs belonging to both parties between six and seven o'clock simultaneously made their appearance in Hillgate, and commenced fighting with sticks and other weapons. Which party commenced this fray has not been ascertained. Mr. Sadler immediately got together some assistant constables, and was proceeding with them to the spot, when information reached him that the rioters had been driven back by the police and others from Hillgate, and that a considerable number of Irish had gone in the direction of High-street, which leads to a neighbourhood principally inhabited by them, and known as Rock-row, Petty Carr, Car-green, &c. The Irish, in a tolerably compact body, retreated towards Rock-row, the lower end of which opens upon St. Peter's-square. At the corner of Rock-row and the square stands a large house, the residence of Mr. Graham, surgeon, who has in some way incurred the hatred of the Roman Catholics. They assailed this house with volleys of stones and brickbats, smashed most of the lower windows, and the servant man received a severe wound in the forehead from a stone. In this attack the next house, belonging to Mr. White's factory, also suffered considerable injury in the lower windows. The mob then turned their attack upon the Sunday School connected with St. James's Church, which stands opposite to Mr. Graham's house, on the other side of the square, and they had broken some of the windows in the building, when they were overtaken by the English, who attacked and drove them up Rock-row, into which the Irish, overpowered by numbers, retreated; but still continuing the fray, even at their own doors, and (it is said) ascending to the roofs of their houses to pitch missiles from thence upon their assailants, their houses were broken into, and the men searched after with an eagerness which could be only equalled by a victorious soldiery sacking a town. In some places the assailants ascended to the tops of houses, unroofed them, and gained an entrance by that means; and in numerous houses not a single vestige of furniture remains beyond small pieces of earthenware and fragments of shelves.

It was while demolishing the windows and furniture of these houses that the signal was given by one of the leaders of the mob, "To the Catholic chapels!" Immediately a considerable portion of the mob rushed off to Edgeley Chapel, half a mile distant, and, forcing an entrance, they broke the altars, and carried out the furniture and pews, and heaped them in a pile before the house of the priest, who lives close by—the Rev. Randolph Frith. The mob completely destroyed everything in the chapel, and then attacked Mr. Frith's house. They carried the furniture of his house out of doors, and, heaping it on that of the chapel, lighted it for a bonfire. It is said there could not have been less than 2000 persons engaged in this disgraceful outrage, and they were only interrupted in their work of burning and destroying when the magistrates and the civil and military forces arrived, by whom, however, they were readily dispersed. An organ, worth £400, was broken to atoms, and the chapel and minister's house were reduced to a wreck. There is nothing left but the bare walls.

The Catholic chapel of St. Michael, in the Park, Stockport, was attacked a little before eleven o'clock at night. The mob first assailed it from the back, which is in Nelson-street, by breaking and destroying the large east window over the altar. The rioters soon afterwards went round to the doors in King-street and Princes-street, and, having demolished these and all the windows, entered the chapel itself. Here they destroyed everything. The altars, with candlesticks, images of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, St. Patrick, St. Peter, and St. Joseph, were broken to atoms. The pews were torn up from the floor and broken into mere strips of wood, and cast out of doors. There is a large gallery at the west end, and the pews and gallery were torn up, and nothing but the floor remains. The organ was broken to fragments. No pen can describe such a wreck of property. The magistrat, headed by the Mayor and civil force, and escorted by the military, arrived here, and dispersed the mob about a quarter to twelve o'clock. While the mob were attacking the chapel, a party of them went up to the house of the Rev. Robert Foster, M.A., the priest, and were meditating an attack, when Mr. Higginbottom, a neighbour of Mr. Foster's, appealed to them to spare it, on the ground that it would not be Mr. Foster's property they would be destroying. While he was remonstrating with them the civil and military force came up, and the house was saved.

The magistrates having ascertained the alarming character of the riot, speedily assembled, and the Mayor, Mr. John Boothroyd, Mr. P. E. Marsland, Sir R. Pendlebury, Dr. Turner, and Mr. T. Esrigge, proceeded at once, and read the Riot Act, the Mayor performing that duty, the police arming themselves with cutlasses. They also obtained the assistance of sixty men of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, and by their aid all was quieted. The police in the meantime proceeded to make arrests, calling to their assistance a number of the young men of the town, and, in addition to those who had been taken by them, they had apprehended 109, of whom sixty-six were wounded, some fearfully on the head and face. One of these, an unfortunate Irishman, aged twenty-four, whose name is not precisely ascertained, but who is called Darry Scahan or Scarie by some people, died of his wounds in the cells at the police-office, having received a fracture of the skull and a cut on the head about four inches long, and into the cause of this man's death the coroner is to open an inquiry. He appears to have been killed by a blow from a pitchfork.

The prisoners were kept in the court-house, where they were attended to, requiring the service of no fewer than six surgeons to dress the wounds they had received,

On Wednesday morning the magistrates, with the Mayor at their head, sat at the Court-house, and had the prisoners brought before them. A more ghastly sight it is scarcely possible to conceive. Several of them had their arms in slings, and had been beaten until their flesh could scarcely be touched, and their features witnessed to the silent endurance of physical pain. The heads of others were bound up in handkerchiefs, and the majority of the rest were plastered on the forehead and nose, and several had their shirts saturated with gore. Against a large number of the prisoners witnesses were produced, who swore that they saw them throw stones, or fighting with hammers, scythes, and spades, sickles, or other deadly weapons; and they were remanded. Against a great number, however, no evidence was forthcoming; a person who had given them in charge not having come up. That they had been in the rows was unquestionable, from the marks that were upon them; but their accusers not presenting themselves, they were discharged on their own recognizances to keep the peace, and to appear when called on. Three of them were among the party who sacked one of the chapels. Several declared that they had only come into the town that day, and were dragged out of their beds; and some who had severe cuts were among those who had thus unluckily made a first entrance into the arena of strife at Stockport.

During the whole of Wednesday the streets were crowded, and great excitement prevailed. Bodies of cavalry and infantry were under arms, and the magistrates swore in 500 special constables; notwithstanding which, bodies of ruffians went about attacking the houses of the poor Irish; and, having broken down their doors and destroyed their furniture, some of the houseless Catholics were obliged to camp for the night in Crookley Wood, in Brimington.

[Next week we shall engrave the principal localities of the affray.]

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**THE WAGNER CONTROVERSY.**—The latest proceedings in Chancery with reference to this remarkable case have the effect of rendering the injunction permanent by the decree to which the defendants have now submitted. This does not interfere with the proceedings at law, an action having, as we understand, been brought against Mr. Gye by the proprietor of Her Majesty's Theatre, in which the damages claimed amount to £20,000. It appears that the lady has left England.

**THE WILLS ACT AMENDMENT ACT.**—This act, which received the Royal assent on Thursday, the 17th ult., is now in force. Its object is to render valid the signatures to wills where the same are not placed above the disposition or direction of property. Until the law was altered, the position of a signature, unless in a particular place, would invalidate a will. Now a space may intervene before the signature is placed, or it may follow the names of the subscribing witnesses. The act is to extend to certain wills already made, where administration or probate has not been granted or ordered on account of the defective execution of such wills.

**ADDRESS TO SIR JOHN PATTESON.**—On Wednesday, a deputation from the Metropolitan Common-Law Clerks presented an address and testimonial to Sir John Patteson, at the chambers of his son, in Queen's Bench-walk, on the retirement of his Lordship as one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. The testimonial is a massive and elegant inkstand, in burnished and frosted silver, weighing nearly 100 ounces, manufactured by Messrs. Widdowson and Veale, of the Strand, the produce of subscriptions to a limited amount from the common-law clerks of the metropolis, at a cost of upwards of 50 guineas, with an inscription, and bearing the arms and crest of his Lordship. His Lordship, having with much admiration inspected the testimonial and received the address, returned them his sincere and hearty thanks for the very handsome and beautiful present. Having thanked them more particularly for the expressions contained in the memorial, the deputation, having, at the invitation of his Lordship, partaken of refreshments, expressed their thanks to his Lordship, and retired.

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT.**—On Monday the dead body of Michael Milno, a grinder in the mill of Messrs. Jerry and F. Andrews, at Mossley, near Staleybridge, was found in the room in which he usually worked; and on his fellow-workmen inquiring as to the cause of death, they saw reason to believe that while oiling a small shaft his neckerchief had caught by the machinery, and death from strangulation ensued before help came to him.

**WEATHER PROPHECY.—THE OAK TREE AND THE ASH.**—When the oak comes out before the ash, there will be fine weather in harvest. I have remarked this for several years, and find it generally correct, as far as such things can be.—*Notes and Queries.*

**THE HOOPOE.**—(*Upupa Epops.*)—We have just seen a fine specimen of this rare British bird, which was shot on April 25, at Whetstone Dell, about six miles north of the metropolis. The bird has been nicely mounted by Cooper, Radnor-street, St. Luke's, and is an interesting specimen, the Hoopoe being very rarely found in England.

**NEW MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.**—The following has been issued from the General Post-office, by command of the Postmaster-General:—Notice to the public.—General Post-office, June, 1852.—Minor money-order offices will be opened at the undermentioned places on the respective dates named: Epworth, Lincolnshire, July 1; Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, July 1; Winterton, Lincolnshire, July 1. N.B. Postmasters are informed that henceforth Ombudsmen will be served from Droitwich instead of Stourport, and that the list of money-order offices recently transmitted to them must be corrected accordingly.

**FINE ARTS PRIZE.**—An association has been formed at Birmingham, entitled the Fine Arts Prize Fund Association, for the purpose of offering an annual prize or prizes for the best picture or pictures exhibited at the annual exhibition of the Society of Artists. This year (the first of its operations) it is proposed to give a prize of sixty guineas to the artist of the best painting in oil, exhibited at the annual exhibition in August next. The competition is open to all artists, and pictures from any of the London exhibitions of this year will be allowed to compete; but all other pictures previously or elsewhere exhibited are excluded, and each artist intending to compete must specify in sending their pictures that they are so intended. As the Triennial Musical Festival takes place at Birmingham this year, the opportunity for artists to bring their works before the patrons of the Midland Counties will be an excellent one; and, with the attractions of the proposed prize, there is no doubt many artists will avail themselves of the advantage thus given to them.

The Royal Botanical Society held the last of their *fêtes* for the present season on Wednesday. There was a very fine show of choice plants and a large assemblage of fashionable company. Amongst the several prizes awarded, Mr. Cole, gardener to H. Colyer, Esq., Darford, obtained the extra gold medal, £20, for stove and greenhouse plants; and Mr. Franklin, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park, the large gold medal, £15, for 25 orchids.

The increase in the Bank stock of bullion this week will be £706,000, so that the total stock of the establishment is raised to the enormous amount of £22,141,000. Up to this period it is calculated that the Bank has received three millions sterling in gold from California.

A violent shock of earthquake was experienced on the 19th ult. at Payerre, in Switzerland. Several persons were thrown down by it, some chimney-pots fell, and the bell of the hospital rang. The shock was accompanied by a rumbling sound, and a violent wind blew at the time. The shock was also felt at Grandcourt and Larignon (Fribourg), where a wall was split, and another fell to the ground.

The demolition of a building attached to the old Abbey of St. Germain, at Auxerre, in Paris, has led to the discovery of an old piece of sculpture dated as far back as the eleventh century. The principal subject represents "Daniel in the Lions' Den." On the left is a fragment of a statuette, probably of David, as there is a harp with four strings lying by it. On the right is a representation of the parable of the rich man. This *moreau*, although mutilated, is curious, from the vigorous energy of its composition. A man is represented in a sitting posture, holding a large purse between his legs, and which he appears to be defending against two devils armed with pitchforks, who are strangling him with cords. This piece of sculpture has been deposited at the museum of the town.

A Parliamentary paper printed on Monday shows that in the year ended the 5th of April, 1850, the net total collection of the property and income tax was £5,578,900; and in the year ended the 5th of April, 1851, £5,583,572, being an increase of £4612.

## WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.

THE approaching close of the London season induces us to resume our illustration of these delightful retreats, which England, from the character of her coast scenery, and the refined tastes of her people, presents in greater variety and perfection than any other country in the world. Nor is the love of these gay resorts a mere caprice of fashion, since it is associated with the enjoyment of picturesque scenery, and the choice of its localities may be *acclimated* to every visitor; as illustrated in our selection of the comparatively low-lying southern coast, with the bolder sublimity of the rocky north.

## EASTBOURNE,

Which lies about three miles west of Beachy-head, is much recommended for its bracing air, and it offers the somewhat rare attractions of the beauty of country scenery and stately trees, almost close to the sea. Eastbourne town lies about a mile and a half from the beach or sea-houses, which our Artist has selected for representation as being the actual watering-place. The Sea-houses comprise hotels, lodging-houses, baths. In the right-hand distance is seen part of Beachy-head, a favourite excursion point. Leftward is the Esplanade, and further inward the large circular Fort of Redoubt; and in the distance, a sweep of Martello Towers lends security to the view.

The archaeologist may calculate on much gratification in and round Eastbourne: it has one of the finest churches in the county—Norman and early English; it contests with several other sites in Sussex the title of the Roman settlement Anderida. Immediately on leaving Eastbourne commences the Pevensey level, the scene of the Norman Conquest; and the coast from hence to Hastings is rich in association with this grand chapter in the history of our civilisation—whether read in the embroidered chronicle worked by the captive Saxon ladies for the Queen of the Conqueror, or in the sparkling pages of Thierry's history.



## WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.



EASTBOURNE, SUSSEX.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## WHITBY.

THERE are among the watering-places of England few that have more greatly benefited than Whitby from railway communication, or that have become better adapted for the reception of visitors. The town stands at the north-east angle of the county of York, where the romantic river Esk pours its stream into the German Ocean. Enclosed between precipitous cliffs, the old town is scarcely to be seen, until nearly approached, though its locality is well pointed out by the ruins of its once stately Abbey, which, unlike most other monastic institutions, occupies the highest land in the immediate vicinity. This Abbey, founded in 658, was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt after the Conquest. Even in ruins it is a beautiful object, adorning the east cliff; whilst on the west cliff, New Whitby, a magnificent pile of buildings, including a splendid hotel, recently built, containing warm baths, and every convenience for the accommodation of visitors, is admirably situated at an elevation of 100 feet above the level of the sea, commanding

varied prospects, and at the same time accessible from the sands and the piers.

Whitby has long been admired for the peculiarity of its position, and the grandeur of its coast scenery. To the eastward the cliffs rise abruptly, nearly 200 feet above the sea, and towards the south present a succession of bold headlands. To the north the views along the coast are not less imposing. The headlands at Sandsend, Kettleness, Staithes, Huntcliffe, and Rawcliffe, abrupt in outline, and varying in elevation from 200 to 600 feet, present a succession of coast scenery scarcely to be exceeded in England, whilst the valleys opening up the country from the sea are replete with picturesque beauty.

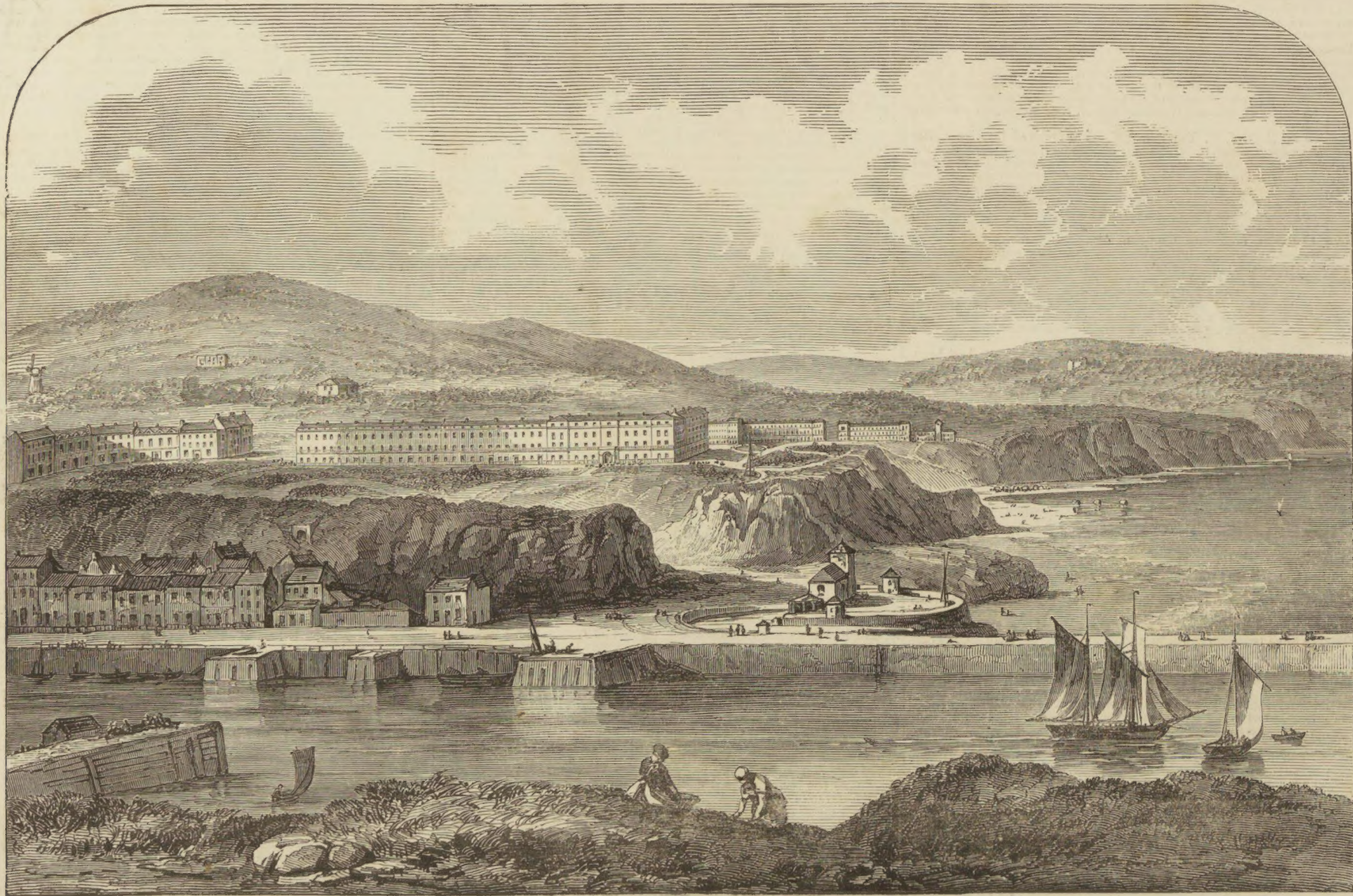
The old church of St. Mary stands close to the Abbey, from which extensive prospects present themselves on every side. The ocean washing the beach, enlivened with passing vessels; the woods and castle of Mulgrave (the domain of the Marquis of Normanby); the piers, unequalled in this country for boldness of design; the town, harbour, shipping, and

swing-bridge across the river, all immediately beneath the eye; the fertile valley of the Esk, the hills intersecting one another, villas and hamlets, the plantations, and the high moors beyond covered with heath, altogether form a picture rarely surpassed.

The west pier, extending 1030 feet into the sea, with an elegant columnar lighthouse at its extremity, forms a favourite promenade; and the recently constructed road, cut through the solid rock, and extending from the battery to the west cliff, is found to be highly advantageous to visitors.

To those who delight in geological pursuits, this locality offers many inducements. It abounds with very valuable specimens, and presents, from the peculiar character of its lofty and precipitous cliffs, an unusually fine field for the practical illustration of the science.

The journey from York to Whitby by railroad is accomplished in three hours, and that portion of it from Pickering to Whitby passes through the most picturesque scenery. Pickering-park and Eskdale



WHITBY, YORKSHIRE.—WITH THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.



abound in rich woodlands; while the vales of Newton and Goathland present a wild country, with bold ranges of rock on either side. These glens add much to the interest of the ride along the railway.

There is probably no spot in England possessed of more varied rides and walks than the Whitby district. In every direction excursions may be formed; Robin Hood's Bay, Mulgrave Castle and woods, and the villages of Sleights, Egton, Egton Bridge, Grosmont, &c., are most accessible. Steamers are constantly plying to Scarborough, Redcar, Hartlepool, Stockton, Newcastle, &c., whilst sailing craft can be obtained at any hour to take trips in the offing.

There are the usual accommodations provided for sea-bathing. The beach extends for three miles, and, although somewhat variable, affords abundant surface of smooth sand for recreation, whether of riding or walking. The cliffs on either side of the Esk have also delightful walks extending for a considerable distance.

The extensive addition of new and ornamental lodging-houses on the west cliff, already alluded to, was only completed last year; and still further improvements are contemplated by the owner, Mr. G. Hudson, M.P., under the direction of Mr. John Dobson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, architect.

#### NEW NATIONAL SCHOOLS, ST. PETER'S, WALWORTH.

ONE of the most gratifying signs of the times is the great increase of educational establishments, more especially those adapted for the humbler classes. A neat building of this kind has just been completed in Shaftesbury-street, in the populous district of Walworth, from the designs of Mr. H. Jarvis, architect, Trinity-square, who has generously given his professional service as a personal contribution to the charity. The funds have been supplied by the Southwark Fund for Building Churches and Schools; her Majesty's Privy Council on Education; the National Society; the Cholmondeley Fund; and by lists of handsome donations from the gentry and tradespeople of the neighbourhood, who have responded in the most liberal manner to the appeals of the Rev. Francis F. Statham, the incumbent of the district, soliciting their aid.

St. Peter's, Walworth, is one of the most densely populated localities in the whole metropolis: it counts already 30,000 souls, and has been increasing, as evidenced by the late census returns, at the extraordinary rate of 6000 in ten years. The number of scholars already under instruction in the several church schools of the district is little short of 700; but the facilities for accommodation furnished by the New Schools will, it is expected, shortly much enlarge this number. The School-houses, which are of brick, with Bath stone facings, comprise two well-ventilated and efficiently warmed rooms, measuring 56 feet by 28 feet, the upper or girls' room (having an open stained deal roof) being 24 feet, and the lower or boys' room being 16 feet in height. It includes, also, a small class-room and offices, and has attached a commodious six-roomed



ST. PETER'S NEW NATIONAL SCHOOLS, WALWORTH.

house for the master and mistress. It is calculated to accommodate a total of 600 children, and has desk room and fixed seats for 500 of this number. We are glad to hear, likewise, that it is rendered available, with the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese, for the purposes of divine worship on the Sabbath; and, from the gratifying attendance of the poor on these occasions, it is reasonably to be expected that much good will ensue from this additional means of church accommodation in so populous a neighbourhood.

#### RELIEVO LEATHER BRACKET.

A novel and ingenious accomplishment has been recently occupying the attention of ladies in the fashionable circles. It is a new description of fancy work, by no means difficult of attainment, being a close imitation of wood-carving, so as to deceive the most practised eye. Our Artists have engraved a Bracket, the foundation of which is of wood; but the decorative portion, consisting of the vine-leaves and grapes, is made of leather, cut out and coloured by a peculiar process. This accomplishment can be applied to frames, to work-boxes, to baskets, to fire-screens, and, in fact, as a substitute for carving on wood in every form, being infinitely lighter, the relievo leather work being produced at less than half the cost of carved materials. Ladies who have acquired experience in this ornamental leather work pronounce the occupation to be very fascinating. The artist who executed the tasteful Bracket engraved above gives lessons in the accomplishment; and her address may be obtained at Mr. Moore's, publisher, West-street, St. Martin's-lane.



RELIEVO LEATHER BRACKET.



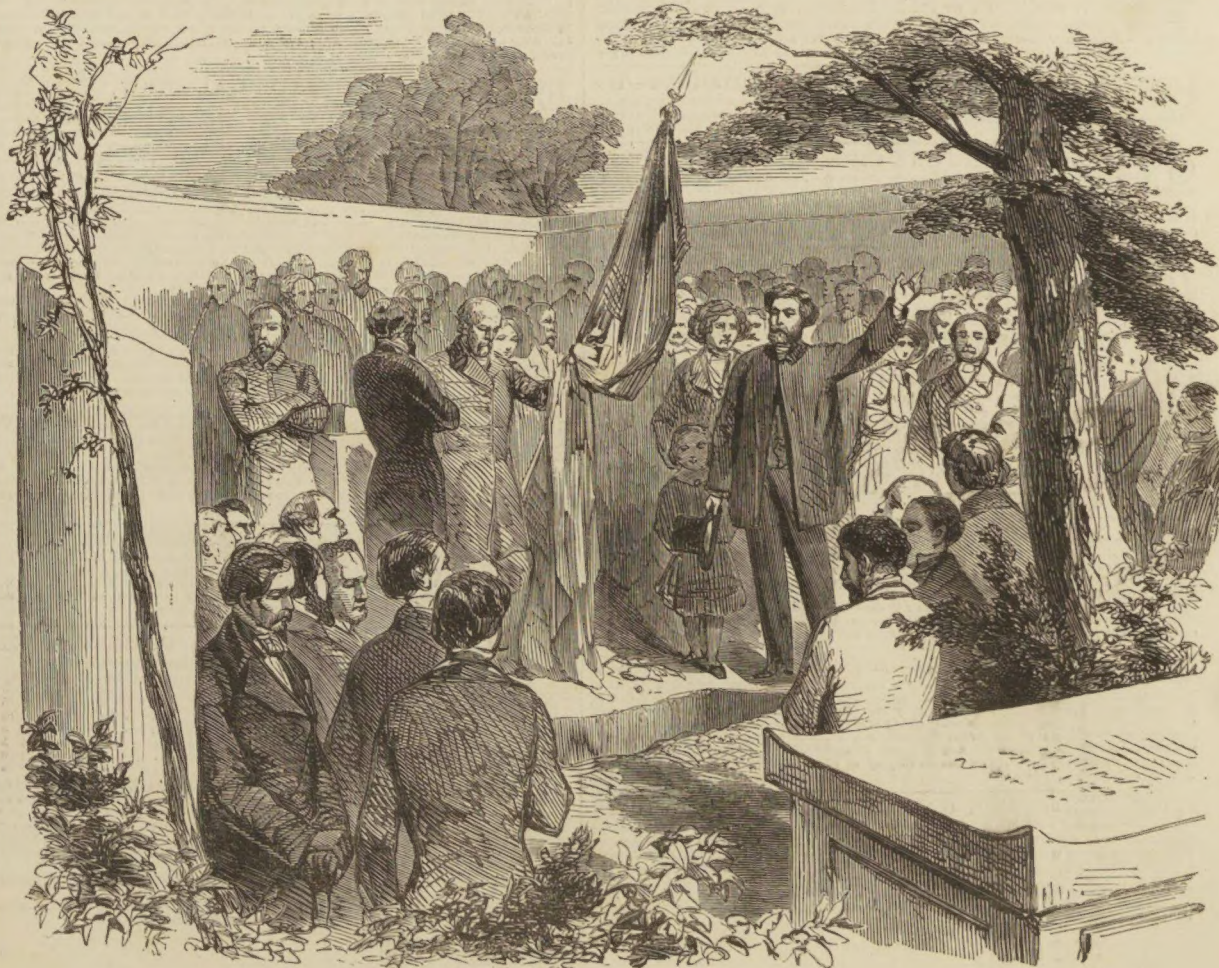
CHRIST CHURCH, EALING, FOUNDED BY MISS LEWIS.

#### NEW CHURCH, GREAT EALING, MIDDLESEX.

THIS handsome edifice was consecrated on Wednesday, with the accustomed ceremony. Much interest was created on the laying of the foundation-stone, from the circumstances of Christian liberality under which the good work was commenced. The necessity for additional church accommodation had long been inconveniently felt, especially by

the poor, and a subscription was commenced for building a new church. About £1600 had been raised, when a lady, endued with pious zeal, came forward and munificently undertook to erect the Church at her own sole expense.

Miss Lewis, the foundress, laid the first stone in the presence of the Vicar of Ealing, some of the neighbouring clergy, and a large number of the inhabitants, as well as of her personal friends. The vicar, the



ELOGE OVER THE GRAVE OF A FRENCH REFUGEE, ST. JOHN'S WOOD CEMETERY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



Rev. Mr. Smith, performed the usual service, and, at the conclusion of it, presented Miss Lewis with the silver trowel, and expressed the subscribers' grateful sense of the piety and liberality which had suggested the noble undertaking.

The consecration service of the Church on Wednesday was performed by the Bishop of London, who, at the appointed time, attended by his chancellor and a very large number of clergymen, entered the Church, the organ playing the Hallelujah chorus. The preliminary ceremonies having been gone through, the Bishop, followed by his train, passed up the nave and returned to the altar reciting the appropriated sentences from the consecration service. The reverend then read the morning prayer and the litany, and the Bishop preached an impressive sermon from the 1st Epistle of St. Peter, chap. iv., verse 10—"If any man speak, let him speak as the oracle of God; if any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth, that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ, to whom be praises and dominion for ever, amen." The service was performed with great simplicity. There was no chanting, and the only parts sung were the 84th psalm and the 100th psalm, in which the congregation joined. After the service the bells pealed out merrily, and the company, after inspecting the Church more minutely, went to Miss Lewis's residence, where an elegant *déjeuner* was provided; and the Bishop, in praising the health of the magnificent foundress, expressed himself in terms of high praise of the Church, adding that among nearly 200 which he had consecrated, he thought none had surpassed it.

The style of the new Church is the Transition between the Earlier and Later Decorated or Middle-Pointed, the leading forms of the tracery being "geometrical," and the minor details "flowing."

The Church is of the simplest and most uniform plan of a parochial church, consisting of a nave and aisles, chancel and aisles, or side chapels, western tower, and south porch. It provides accommodation for nearly 800 persons.

The nave has five arches in its length, bearing an ample clerestory. The chancel has on either side a double arch opening into the side chapels. This is a novel feature, at least in a modern church; and seems particularly suitable to a space which is too wide for a single arch, but scarcely sufficiently so for two distinct arches. The space intervening between the two arches and the single arch under which they are placed is filled in with open tracery, and they are supported by a very light clustered pillar—the whole forming one of the most distinctive features in the interior. The chancel is paved with beautiful encaustic tiles, the gift of E. W. Hilliard, Esq. The altar coverings and carpets, the gifts of ladies residing at Ealing, are very rich and elegant. The seats, which are all of oak, are of ornamental construction and character.

The design of the tower and spire differs much from what is usual among modern churches, and in some degree resembles the beautiful ancient steeple at Bloxham. The buttresses stop at the level of the base of the belfry storey, and terminate in pedestals carrying the symbols of the Evangelists. The square form continues thence to the springing of the arches of the belfry windows, whence it falls off into an octagon, the angles of the square being surmounted by turrets slightly detached from the octagon. This arrangement gives considerable lightness and richness to the effect. The height of the spire is between 160 and 170 feet. In a niche on the west side of the octagon is a well executed figure of our Lord, of life size.

The architect to the building is Mr. George Gilbert Scott; the builder, Mr. Myers; and the cost, independent of accessories, such as the ring of bells, &c., about £7000—an extraordinary low amount for a church of so much architectural character. The altar coverings and work of the same class are by Mr. Beard; the decorations of the east wall, a class of ornament of which it would be well to add much more, are by Mr. Castell. The very elegant gas fittings by Mr. Potter. The altar plate (a superb service of silver gilt, quite in character) is by Messrs. Garrard.

### FUNERAL OF A FRENCH REFUGEE.

YESTERDAY week St. John's-wood Cemetery was the scene of a funeral custom rarely observed in this country, and on that account worthy of illustrative record. On the above day about 500 French refugees followed one of their comrades in exile to the grave; the French "Democratic" flag being carried in the procession. The deceased, Francis Goujon, was a poor, industrious mechanic, and was remarkable for his humanity and devotedness. In November last, he rescued several persons from a terrible conflagration at Dijon, and in this courageous act received many dreadful burns. Whilst suffering in bed from these injuries, the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon broke out; and Goujon, having belonged to certain political societies of that period, was compelled to quit France, which he did on foot, under great privation. He reached Brussels, but was compelled by the Belgian authorities to leave, and then fled to England; he was, however, in a wretched condition when he arrived in London; and he breathed his last in St. Marylebone Hospital a fortnight since.

On the funeral reaching the grave on Friday week, speeches or *éloges* in the classic manner were delivered by MM. Louis Blanc, Felix Pyat, Ledru-Rollin, and others; after which a collection was made for Goujon's widow and five children, the receipts amounting to £6. This sum, although small in amount, is considerable in proportion to the means of the French refugees now in the metropolis, who are, for the most part, poor and destitute.

The accompanying Sketch was taken at the funeral by a French artist, and portrays several of the notabilities of the French exiles now in London. Commencing from the left, are Felix Pyat, Louis Blanc, Ledru-Rollin; next are Nadand, Pierre Leroux, &c.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 4.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 5.—Sovereigns first issued as currency, 1817.  
TUESDAY, 6.—Adam Smith died, 1790.  
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Thomas à Becket killed, 1170.  
THURSDAY, 8.—Fire Insurance duo. Edmund Burke died, 1797.  
FRIDAY, 9.—Cambridge Term ends.  
SATURDAY, 10.—London-bridge burnt, 1212; 3000 lives lost.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 10, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 43	4 54	5 05	5 16	5 27	5 38	5 49

**OPERA BOXES in the BEST SITUATIONS,**  
ORCHESTRA STALLS, and PIT TICKETS, on Moderate Terms,  
At MR. MITCHELL'S ROYAL LIBRARY, 33, OLD BOND-STREET.  
FRENCH PLAYS, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.  
PRIVATE BOXES by the Night for every Theatre in London.

**THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS**  
—The Eighteenth Annual EXHIBITION of this Society is now OPEN at their GALLERY 53, Pall Mall, near St. James' Palace, from Nine o'clock till dusk. Admission, 1s.  
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

**SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.**—The FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East, from Nine till dusk. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence.  
GEORGE FRIPP, Sec.

**ORGAN for ATHERSTONE CHURCH.**—G. M. HOLDICH having completed a very fine Organ for the above Church, purposes having a PERFORMANCE on the same, at his Manufactory, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of JULY, and the two following days. Performance to commence at Three o'clock in the afternoon, and again at Seven in the evening each day. The Organ has three rows of keys, and between thirty and forty stops.—Manufactory, 4, Judd-place East, King's-cross, New-road, London.

**RELIEVO-LEATHER WORK.**—Specimens of this elegant accomplishment are on sale at MR. JOHN MOORE'S, the Publisher, West-street, St. Martin's-lane. It can be applied to every description of frames, work-boxes, brackets, fire-screens, baskets, &c., and is equal in appearance to the most elaborately carved wood, at less than half the price. Lessons given to Ladies by the Artist who executed the Bracket engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of this day, and whose terms may be had of Mr. Moore.

**SEASON TICKET HOLDERS of the GREAT EXHIBITION** are admitted to view the Grand Historical Picture, painted by H. C. SELOUS, Esq., of the INAUGURATION of the GREAT EXHIBITION of 1851, on presenting their Season Ticket at No. 4, Trafalgar-square, adjoining Morley's Hotel, between the hours of Eleven and Six.

This Picture was painted partly at Windsor Castle and partly at the Crystal Palace, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Commissioners, and contains nearly 100 portraits painted from actual sittings. Tickets of admission may be obtained at Messrs. LLOYD BROTHERS and Co., 22, Ludgate-hill, and at most of the principal print-sellers.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—Lectures by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., on the alleged Adulteration of the Burton Bitter Ale, and on the Prevention of Piracy and Forgery by the Anastatic Process. BACHOFFNER and DE-FRIES'S Polytechnic Gas FINE Exhibited and Lectured. Vocal Illustrations of the Melodies of Different Nations by MME BREGAZZI. Lecture on "Musical Characteristics," by George Blackland, Esq., assisted by Miss Bianche Young. Lecture by Mr. Crispie on the Britannia Tubular Bridge. Lecture on Experimental Philosophy. Dissolving Views. Microscopes, &c.—Admission, 1s. Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

**VAUXHALL GARDENS.**—MONDAY, JULY 5, Grand Commemoration of the Anniversary of American Independence; New Programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music; the Engagement of Herr Jungmann, Mr. Louis Bland, and Mr. Sharp, the Comic Vocalist; the Misses Jolly and M. Arban. Solos, Cornet and Piano, and Overtures and Selections by the Bands. New Ballet of ZELITA, and magnificent Calabrian Festival Haul; Dramas of the Arctic Regions, and Lake of Lucerne. Tuesday and Wednesday, Gala Nights; Thursday, a grand Ball Masque; and on Friday a Night Ball Masque, by the veteran Green, with Double Display of Fireworks by Mr. Cotton.—Doors open at Eight.—Admission, 1s. 6d.

**THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN to VISITORS DAILY.** The Collection now contains upwards of Fifteen Hundred Specimens; including the Hippopotamus (presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt), Elephants, Rhinoceros, Giraffes, young Leucoryx, young Elands, Bontoboks, Camels, Zebras, Lions, Tigers, Jaguars, Bears, Otters, and the Apteryx (presented by the Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand). All visitors are now admitted to Mr. Gould's collection of Humming Birds without any extra charge. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, on every Saturday, at four o'clock, until further notice. Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

**NOTICE.**—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their Volumes BOUND in the appropriate Covers, Gilt Edged, at 5s per Volume, by sending them, carriage paid, with Post-office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London.

**DURRY LANE.**—MR. ALLCROFT'S BENEFIT, MONDAY, JULY 12, on which occasion will be presented Bellini's celebrated opera, SONNAMBULA; Amina, MME Clara Novello; Count Rodolphe, Mr. F. Eddis; Elvino, Mr. Charles Mathews; Mr. Robert Roxby, and MME Vestris will appear. To be followed by a Grand Scene from a popular opera, by MME Favanti. To conclude with the RINGDOVES.—Dress-clothes, 6s; boxes, 1s; pit, 2s 6d; galleries, 1s; private boxes, £1 11s 6d and £2 2s. Tickets and places may be had at the Box-office, or at Mr. ALLCROFT'S office, 15, New Bond-street.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, JULY 12, will be performed Shakespeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, and THE VAMPIRE. Tuesday, 6, The Trial of Love, and The Vampire. Wednesday, 7, will be revived Shakespeare's comedy of Much Ado About Nothing, and The Corsican Brothers (for the Benefit of Mr. Harley). Thursday, 8, The Trial of Love, and The Vampire. Friday, 9, Much Ado About Nothing, and The Corsican Brothers. Saturday, 10, The Trial of Love, and The Vampire.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—Mr. HARLEY has the honour to announce that his BENEFIT is appointed for WEDNESDAY, JULY 7th, 1852, when will be revived Shakespeare's Comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Benefactor, Mr. Charles Keen; Benefactor, Mr. Charles Keen; Benefactor (first time), Mr. Harley. The Entertainments to conclude with a DRAMATIC ROMANCE, in which Mr. Charles Keen will sustain the principal character. Full particulars in the bills of the day.—Tickets, Stalls, Boxes, and Private Boxes may be had of Mr. HARLEY, No 14, Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square; and of Mr. MASSINGHAM, at the Box-office. Private Boxes can also be secured at the Libraries.

**FRENCH PLAYS.**—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONS. LAFONT respectfully announces that his BENEFIT will take place on WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1852, on which occasion will be presented (for the first time) LES DEUX MOUSQUETAIRES. After which (for the first time) the favourite Vaudeville of MME BERTRAND and MME RATON. Archibald Tait, M. Levasseur. And also an original Ballet Fantastique Comique, composed by Mons LEVASSEUR, entitled LA POULE DU VILLAGE; ou, Les Dangers de la Coquette. Le barbon du village, M. Levasseur. During the Evening will also be given the Second Act of LA GAMIN D'PARIS. Le General par M. Lafont.—Boxes and Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

**ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.**—Lessee, Messrs. SHEPHERD and CRESWICK.—Last Nights of the following popular Operas, in consequence of a forthcoming novelty:—ON MONDAY, July 5th, the BOHEMIAN GIRL. Tuesday, July 6th, "Linda of Chamouni." Wednesday, July 7th, "Maritana." Thursday, July 8th, "The Enchantress." Friday, July 9th, "Der Freischütz." Saturday, July 10th, "Brünnhilde." To conclude each evening with ALICE MAY; or, the Last Appeal.—Doors open at Half-past Six: commence at Seven.—Stage-manager, Mr. WEST.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—ON MONDAY, JULY 5, and every Evening during the week, will be presented the Grand Spectacular Play of THE GEORGE and the DRAGON; or, the Seven Champions of Christendom; which will shortly be withdrawn, to introduce a grand spectacle, entitled "Peter the Great" (written by E. Fitzball, Esq.). The Brothers Elliott will make their first appearance, in the most novel Entertainments ever witnessed. The Scenes in the Arena will be sustained by Artists of the first celebrity. The whole terminating with a Popular Farce.—Box-office open from 11 till 4 daily.—Stage-Manager, Mr. Leclercq.

**BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME,** Kensington.—Open daily, with a change of amusements.—MR. BATTY has entered into an engagement with the celebrated Mr. Barr, who will shortly appear in the ancient sport of Hawking.—In addition to the novel entertainments, Mr. Batty has trained a Stag, which he intends introducing in the Royal Hunt every evening, at the Hippodrome. Doors open at Six; to commence precisely at Half-past Six. Admission: Reserved Seats, 3s; First Class, 2s; Second ditto, 1s; Third Class, 6d.—In consequence of numerous applications, a GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE will take place on TUESDAY, JULY 6th. Doors open at One; to commence at Two precisely.—ON TUESDAY, JULY 8th, a grand BALLOON ASCENT, precisely at Half-past Six o'clock.

**ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE,** Adelaide-street, West Strand.—Last week of the Season.—Great Attraction.—ON MONDAY and during the week, at 8 o'clock, a Farwell Epilogue, by Hugo Vamp, Esq., entitled THE MANAGER at HOME. P.P.C. After which, the SIXTH ACT OF ROMEO and JULIET. And also will be revived, by public desire, the SWISS COTTAGE. To be followed by the wonderful performance of the Ebony Marionettes; and conclude with the phantasmagoric spirit drama, called ROSCIUS IN SPIRITS.—A Morning Performance on Wednesday and Saturday, at 3. Doors open half an hour before each performance.—Box-office open daily, from 11 till 5.

**THEATRE des VARIETES,** Leicester-square.—LIVING MARIONETTES.—Every Evening at Eight o'clock. In consequence of the continued and unceasing success of this Juvenile Troupe of Artists, the Performances will further notice will commence with the Laughable Farce of "Who'll Win," to be followed by the new Ballet d'Action, "La Conscription; or, Jeannette and Jeannot;" to conclude with the Musical Burlesque of "The Waterman."—A Morning Performance every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Two o'clock.

**MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHILDREN of all AGES.**—MR. JOHN PARRY will give the above ENTERTAINMENT, at the MUSIC-HALL, Store-street, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JULY 5th, and following Mondays, commencing at Half-past Eight. Tickets to be had of the principal music-sellers. Stalls to be had only of C. OLLIVIER, 41, New Bond-street; and of R. OLLIVIER, 19, Old Bond-street. Private boxes may be taken at the Hall.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC.**—Illustrated by Mr. W. BEVERLY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved (which can be taken from a plan at the Hall every day from Eleven to Four); 3s; area, 2s; galleries, 1s. Children: Stalls, 2s; area, 1s. A MORNING PERFORMANCE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

**ROBIN'S SOIREE.**—LAST WEEK but TWO before his departure.—Every Evening, at a quarter-past Eight o'clock, M. and Madame ROBIN will repeat their illustrious ENTERTAINMENT; and every Wednesday morning a performance, at Half-past Two. Children under 10 years of age half-price. Places may be secured at the Box-office, 232, Piccadilly.

**MUSIC of the TYROL, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—It is respectfully announced that the TYROLESE MINSTRELS, Simon Holak, Veit Rahm, Ludwig Rainer Kier, and MME Margreiter, are engaged to give THREE MORNING CONCERTS, which will take place at this Theatre on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 5; Wednesday, July 7; and Friday, July 9; being positively their last appearances in London.—Boxes and Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

**MUSICAL UNION.—EXTRA MATINEE.**—ON TUESDAY, JULY 6, at Half-past Three.—WILLIS'S ROOMS.—VIEUXTEMPS and MME CLAUSSE will play for the last time in London.—Quarter in F. No. 48, Haydn; Sonata in F minor, Op. 57, Piano-forte; Beethoven; Quartet in F. No. 2, Op. 12, Mendelssohn. Solos, Violon and Piano.—Members presenting their Tickets at the door admitted on payment of 5s. Visitors at 10s 6d each. Tickets to be had at CRAMER and Co's, Regent-street.—Doors open at Three. J. ELLA, Director.

**ST. MARTIN'S HALL.**—A Second Performance of CHORAL MUSIC, chiefly without accompaniment, will be given on the evening of WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 7th, by the members of Hall's First Upper School.—Conductor, Mr. John Hall, beg to announce that the LAST CONCERT of the Series will take place on MONDAY, JULY 5th. Programme: Morriety Wake—Blest Pair of Syrens—The Bee—Hymn in Cool Grot—Blow, Gentle Gales—The Silver Swan—Breaths my Harp—Awake, Zolian Lyre—Just like Love—Maidens never go to Wooling. To commence at Three o'clock. Stalls, &c. to be had only at ADDISON and HOLLIERS, and CRAMER, Regent-street.

**THE ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—LAST CONCERT, THURSDAY NEXT.—Miss Louisa Pym, Miss Dobby, Mr. Francis, Mr. Land, Mr. Swift, and Mr. Frank Bodda will give their Last Concert on Thursday Morning next, July 8th.—Boxes and Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office. Communications relative to Engagements to be addressed to Mr. E. LAND, Hon Sec, 5, Foley-place.

**THE ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION.**—Under the patronage of her most gracious Majesty the Queen.—Mrs. Enderschoe, Miss M. Williams, Mr. Leckey, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. H. Phillips, assisted by Mr. T. Young, Conductor, Mr. John Barry, beg to announce that the LAST CONCERT of the Series will take place on MONDAY, JULY 5th. Programme: Morriety Wake—Blest Pair of Syrens—The Bee—Hymn in Cool Grot—Blow, Gentle Gales—The Silver Swan—Breaths my Harp—Awake, Zolian Lyre—Just like Love—Maidens never go to Wooling. To commence at Three o'clock. Stalls, &c. to be had only at ADDISON and HOLLIERS, and CRAMER, Regent-street.

**GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.**—The Grand Moving Diorama, illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGN in INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, concluding with the BATTLE of WATERLOO, is now exhibited daily, afternoon and evening at Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; reserved seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

**PANORAMA of the CITY of SALZBURG, in UPPER AUSTRIA, and the TYROLEAN ALPS.**—JUST OPENED, at BURFORD'S large ROTUNDA, LEICESTER-SQUARE, the above splendid View, with its Castle, Palaces, Cathedral, Churches, Monasteries, and the surrounding magnificent mountains and lovely valleys. The Views of Nisevoh, with the Palaces, after a lapse of 3000 years; and of the Lake of Lucerne, are also now open. Admission, 1s each view, or 2s 6d to the three views. Schools, half-price. Open from ten till dusk.

**BARTLETT'S DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND,** daily at Twelve, Three, and Eight. Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d.—A distinctive character was given to this Diorama at its opening, April, 1851, by introducing Sacred Vocal Music, including "Kyrie Eleison," "Gloria in Excelsis," "Jews' Hymn of Wailing," &c., which has added much to its celebrity.—It is useful for intending visitors to note the address, ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner.

**TOURS in IRELAND.—IRISH TOURIST TICKETS** (available for a Month) are issued at the following stations:—  
London (Fleet-station) .. .. . £6 10 0 .. 25 5 0  
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Carlisle, Oxford .. .. . 5 0 0 .. 5 5 0  
Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester .. .. . 5 0 0 .. 4 10 0  
Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, Lincoln .. .. . 5 0 0 .. 4 5 0  
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby .. .. . 5 0 0 .. 4 5 0  
Manchester, Warrington, Stoke, Macclesfield .. .. . 4 0 0 .. 3 10 0  
Liverpool, Chester .. .. . 4 0 0 .. 3 0 0  
They enable the holders to proceed to Chester, Bangor, Dublin, Cork, the Lakes of Killarney, and by the new and romantic route of Kenmare and Glengarriff, and back to the station at which the Ticket was issued.

The holder of each Irish Tourist Ticket is entitled to have issued to him, at very reduced rates, tickets for a tour in the county of Wicklow; for the journey from Dublin to Belfast; for the excursion to the Giant's Causeway; and one from Dublin to Galway for the tour through Connemara.  
Every purchaser of a ticket is presented, gratis, with a copy of the "Illustrated Irish Tourist's Hand-Book," compiled solely for these tours, and containing full and accurate information affixed at the Chester and Holyhead Company's Office, 52, Westland-row, Dublin. See also "B. Adair's Guide," page 123.

**NEW PICTORIAL WORK.**—This day, Price 9d, the SECOND PART of THE PEOPLE'S ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, PRACTICAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, and SOCIAL ECONOMY, containing nearly One Hundred Engravings. The "People's Illustrated Journal" is published weekly (quarto paper, on superfine paper, price 2d; and in parts monthly.—Office, 11, Bow-street, Fleet-street.

### NOTICE.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"

The whole of the Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from the commencement, are now in print, and may be had, stitched, in Monthly Parts, or bound in Half-Yearly Volumes, at the original published price of Sixpence per copy, exclusive of binding.

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WITH THE  
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS  
OF NEXT SATURDAY, JULY 10,  
A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1852.

It is truly said that the short speech with which the President dismissed the *Corps Legislatif* on Monday, though "sent by a hussar," has given great satisfaction in France. The one point that elicited approbation was the assertion that the Assembly had known how to resist being carried away by an *esprit de corps*, and had occupied themselves with the great interests of the country. "The control of the Assembly is real, for discussion is free, and the voting of the taxes decisive." There is some mockery in that, but it is flattering and theatrical: it went to hearts greedy of praise, and was more warmly echoed by them than would have been a true description of their dependence and degradation. The President wrote also, and the passage obtained great applause, "the first trial of a Constitution, completely of French origin, must have convinced you that we possessed the conditions of a strong and free government. The Government is no longer that passive butt against which the various Oppositions directed their shafts with impunity. It can resist their attacks, and henceforth follow a system without having recourse either to arbitrary rule or to duplicity."

The boast is eminently untrue; but such matter-of-fact men as we are think the same of the great mass of the political speeches and acts of our neighbours. It is characteristic of the whole Celtic race to love truth less than flattering delusions. To us the whole address seems contrary to fact, but to the members of the *Corps Legislatif*, and to the nation, it is pleasing; it tells the former of their own merits, it tells the latter that their wish for a strong Government is gratified—that France has made a constitution for herself, and all are delighted. Nobody troubles himself about the consequences. The *Corps Legislatif* is really set aside; its promised control over the finances, and its asserted freedom of discussion, have no existence. The whole power of regulating the expenditure and the revenue is undisputedly taken by the President. France is subjected both to duplicity and arbitrary rule: she is completely enslaved; but she is told the contrary, and the French are satisfied.

Individuals are different from one another, and so are nations, and take different means to attain their ends. Each nation has its own civilisation. Its life is not the life of any other. From its own life grows its own progress. We take a narrow view, therefore, when we condemn the French because they are not like us, or, in fact, are not the English. The different names imply different attributes; and though we cannot understand how such vain talk as they indulge in can have in the end any beneficial results, its immediate effect is to smooth over difficulties, and make the President and the people agreeable to each other. As he promises to diminish the burdens of the State, which is the one thing needful, let us hope that this smooth kind of talk may be followed by calmness of mind, and that the result may be improved government and prosperity for France. It is a strange way of bringing about such ends, and we rather hope than believe that by it they may be accomplished.

At length the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the constitution and management of the Board of Customs has made its report, and shows clearly that the resources of the public have been wasted, and the merchants vexed, by the late proceedings of the Board in prosecuting two dock companies on account of imaginary offences. For collecting the revenue in an easy, cheap, and secure manner the Docks are an unrivalled contrivance; and, while the companies should not be permitted to do wrong, the public Board should be prohibited from harassing them.

The Committee, in order to improve the Board, recommends that one of its members be in future taken from the mercantile body, and the bulk of the Custom-house officers should not, as at present, be excluded from the highest places. At present, Custom-house officers divide fines and penalties with the Crown, which very often makes them vexatiously zealous in the execution of their duty; and the committee recommends that this bribe to undue diligence be done away with; that fines and penalties be no longer shared with the officers, who must be taught to look to promotion exclusively as the reward of diligence. *Ad valorem* duties, it is found, require a great staff of officers to collect them; and the Committee, therefore, recommend that they be much reduced in number, or abolished. The Committee is of opinion that an option should be given to importers, in case of seizures and stoppages, of having the matter investigated before a commissioner sitting in public, by *viva voce* testimony, or by petition to the board, the only present method. By this change, as there are 10,000 cases to investigate in a year, many of them very trifling, much of the time of the Board and of individuals will be saved. The Committee recommends that, with respect to law costs, the subject should be put on the same footing as the Crown, which neither gives nor receives costs; and that the time should be limited in which the Crown may bring actions for the recovery of penalties. For cases of small amount it thinks a cheaper tribunal should be established than the Court of Exchequer. To facilitate commerce, it says, goods in transit ought not to be examined, and, including passenger's luggage, should be sent from one port to another, as is now done between Hull and Liverpool, in charge of a Custom-house officer. The Committee objects to the practice of detaining vessels and fining their owners when the crew are detected in smuggling, unless the officers be parties to the fraud. The warehouse acts are to be improved, and the baggage of passengers examined on board steamers, as is done on board the steamers of the Cunard line. Entries are to be simplified, and the Custom-house forms and business abridged. The laws which regulate the Customs are to be consolidated; and the rules made by the Commissioners, which constitute another body of laws, are to be annually published. Should these recommendations all be carried into effect in the new Parliament, the business of the merchants and the Custom-house will be facilitated, and there will be much less reason than at present to complain of a board which is very often dilatory, vexatious, and arbitrary in its proceedings.



## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The chief features in Court life during the week have been the presentation of the Duke of Augustenbourg to the Queen on Wednesday, and the baptismal ceremony of the Princess Gaoumma, the youthful daughter of the ex-Rajah of Coorg. The Duke of Augustenbourg was attended by his Excellency the Prussian Minister, and introduced to the Queen by the Earl of Malmesbury, principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. At the same Court, Sir John Pakington, the Queen's Secretary of State for the Colonies, presented to her Majesty Te Raurapara, Chief of the Ngatitua and Ngatiraukara tribes, New Zealand.

At the Privy Council which followed the Court, the Queen's speech on the closing of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon.

The baptismal ceremony of the Princess Gaoumma, daughter of his Highness Prince Vere Rajander, took place on Wednesday afternoon, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Rev. Lord Wriothersley Russell, Deputy Clerk of the Closet in Waiting; and the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Domestic Chaplain to her Majesty. Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to stand sponsor. The other sponsors were the Viscountess Hardinge, Mr. Drummond, and Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., Chairman of the East India Company. The Princess was named by her Majesty "Victoria." His Royal Highness Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, and his Highness Prince Vere Rajander, were present at the ceremony. The Viscount Hardinge, the Right Hon. John C. Herries, President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India, and Major Drummond, 3d Bengal Light Cavalry, were also honoured with invitations to attend the ceremony. The interesting Princess has, by an agreement between the ex-Rajah of Coorg on the one hand, and the Board of Control and the Board of Directors of the East India Company on the other, been placed under her Majesty's protection, to be educated in the principles of the Church of England, in this country, and we understand her Majesty has appointed Mrs. Drummond to take charge of her.

The Queen and Prince Albert received by electric telegraph, on Tuesday evening, the melancholy news of the death of Count Mensdorff-Pouilly, who died at Vienna on the evening of the 28th ult., after a protracted illness. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were in consequence prevented being present at the St. James's Theatre on Tuesday evening, and have recalled the invitations to the palace for the week.

On Thursday the Queen went in State to the Houses of Parliament, to close the session of Parliament.

The State procession left Buckingham Palace at ten minutes to two o'clock, in the following order:—

The first carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying Sir Frederick Smith, Mr. Henry Greville, and Mr. Blackwood, Gentlemen Ushers; and Captain Phibbs, Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard in Waiting.

The second carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying Sir Frederick Stovin, Groom in Waiting to the Queen; Lieut.-Colonel Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting to Prince Albert; and the Hon. Alfred Crofton and Mr. George G. Cameron, Pages of Honour in Waiting.

The third carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying Colonel the Honourable Charles Grey (Equerry in Waiting to the Queen), Colonel Bouvierie (Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert), and Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour (Groom of the Robes).

The fourth carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying the Silver Stick in Waiting; Lord Colville, Clerk Marshal; Lord Rokeby, Field Officer in Waiting; the Right Hon. Cecil Forester, Comptroller of the Household; and the Earl of Sandwich, Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

The fifth carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying Lord de Ros, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting to the Queen; Viscount Mandeville, Lord in Waiting to Prince Albert; and Lord Claud Hamilton, Treasurer of the Household.

The sixth carriage, drawn by six black horses, conveying the Viscountess Canning, Lady in Waiting to the Queen; the Duke of Montrose, Lord Steward; Viscountess Combermere, Gold Stick in Waiting; and the Marquis of Abercorn, Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert.

The State coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, conveying her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duchess of Atholl, Mistress of the Robes; and the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse.

A detachment of the Royal Horse Guards escorted her Majesty from the Palace to the House of Lords.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council at half-past three o'clock, at Buckingham Palace, at which proclamations were issued dissolving the present Parliament and summoning a new Parliament, the writs being made returnable on the 20th of August.

The Princess Grassalkovich, née Princess Esterhazy, accompanied by the Countess Murray and suite, arrived, on Wednesday, at Mivart's Hotel, from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have arrived at Erskine House, N.B., on this day to Lord and Lady Blantyre. Their Graces will proceed on Saturday (this day) to Inverary Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, from whence, in a few days, they will go to Dunrobin.

The Marchioness of Waterford, accompanied by Lady Stuart de Rothesay, the Hon. Mr. West and family, Mr. Walter Ellis, Mr. Delafeld, Mr. Beresford McMahon, &c., were amongst the numerous passengers who left London on Sunday last by the Antwerp steamer *Baron Ozy*, Captain Jackson.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby have left the St. George's Hotel for Mulgrave Castle.

The Earl Grosvenor and Lady Constance Grosvenor have left town for Trentham, where his Lordship will remain until after the Chester election.

The Earl and Countess Howe and family have left town for Gopsall.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, we understand, will give a grand *fête* to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, on the 7th inst.

We understand the marriage of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., and Lady Mary Howard, sister of the Earl of Carlisle and the Duchess of Sutherland, which was to have been solemnised on Monday next, has been deferred until the 30th inst.

Miss Burdett Coutts entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Wednesday evening, at her mansion in Stratton-street. Miss Coutts had afterwards a small reception, at which Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Francis, Mr. Swift, Mr. Land, and Mr. Frank Borda, attended, and delighted the guests with the perfect manner in which they sang several glees and madrigals.

Capt. Stopford Claremont has been appointed by her Majesty's Government to attend upon his Highness Said Pasha during his stay in England.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on John Kincaid, Esq., late Captain in the Rifle Brigade, and Senior Exon of her Majesty's Body Guard.

**ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.**—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, honoured Mr. Albert Smith's celebrated entertainment at the Egyptian Hall with a private visit on Monday morning.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—His Highness Said Pasha paid a visit to this institution on Tuesday, accompanied by Captain Stopford Claremont and his suite. His Highness paid great attention to the process of blowing up sunken vessels, the electric light, and the atmospheric models of steam-engines, with which his Highness was perfectly conversant, and which were all in full action, and also the manufacture of needles by Morrall's recent improvements.

**CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.**—A quarterly meeting of the board of management of this institution was held at the offices, Liverpool-street, City, on Wednesday; H. Quicker, Esq., in the chair; when a report was read which stated that the number of patients at present in attendance was 654; and that the number of new cases admitted during the last three months amounted to 976; being an increase of 263 on the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The new hospital in Victoria Park, it is stated, will be completed in the ensuing spring.

**SOUTH SEA COMPANY.**—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the South Sea House—C. Franks, Esq., in the chair—and a dividend of 1½ per cent. for the half-year declared.

**ORIENTAL BANK.**—On Thursday a special meeting of this company was held in the offices, Walbrook—H. G. Gordon, Esq., in the chair—when a resolution of the 29th of May for increasing the capital of the company by £200,000 by the issue of new shares at £20 premium, was confirmed.

The Cabinet of Brazil has been reorganised as follows:—President and Secretary of the Treasury, Joaquim J. Rodriguez Torres; Foreign Affairs, Pamilo Jose Soares de Souza; War, T. F. Souza e Mello; Home, Francisco Gonzales Martins; Justice, J. J. Souza Ramos; Navy, Z. G. Vasconcellos. The first three are re-appointments.

The President of the French Republic has awarded a gold medal of honour, second class, to Captain Funes, commanding the Spanish ship *La Teresa*, for saving the crew of the French vessel *La Louise*, wrecked off the Western Islands, and conveying them to the Havannah, where he generously refused to accept the indemnity offered him by the French consul.

A reduction of 1s. 4d. per cwt. in the import duties on foreign refined sugar will come into operation on the 5th inst., reducing the duty to 10s. 4d.

A letter from Dunkirk of the 26th ult. states that the *Phoenix* steamer had the evening before brought into that port six English fishing-boats, which had been taken within the French limits when on the point of setting about dredging for oysters. The *Pelican* steamer followed them.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**INFANT SCHOOLS OF CHRIST CHURCH, MARYLEBONE.**—Miss Lewis, a benevolent lady, of the congregation of the Rev. Robert Walpole, Christ Church, St. Marylebone, recently placed at the disposal of the rector and of the gentlemen acting with him the sum of £4900, to be applied, in conjunction with other subscriptions collected, to the purchase of suitable ground and the erection of a building for the purpose of providing for the Christ Church district (one of the poorest and most populous in London) that school accommodation of which it has long been in great need. On Saturday afternoon the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the building was performed by the Bishop of London, in the presence of a crowd of ladies and gentlemen, members of the Christ Church congregation. The site of the intended schools is a large plot of land closely adjoining to Christ Church, and forming the corner of Lisson-street and Stafford-street, Lisson-grove.

**THE NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.**—A bazaar in aid of the funds of this excellent charity was held in the latter part of last week in the large suite of rooms of the London Tavern. The attendance of the public was large on both days; and upwards of £500 worth of goods were sold, the whole of the proceeds of the sale going to the funds; so that, altogether, the enterprise will realise about £700 to the charity. The total sum required for the new building at Stamford-hill is £10,000; and not quite half that amount is now in hand.

**COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS FOR ORPHAN AND NECESSITIOUS CHILDREN.**—The annual examination of the children of this institution was held at the schools at Wanstead on Saturday last. The number of prizes awarded, and the testimony borne by the teachers to the propriety of conduct of those who received them, furnished a pleasing proof of the satisfactory state of the schools. On Monday the half-yearly court of the institution was held at the London Tavern, Bishopgate-street; John Masterman, Esq., M.P., in the chair. From the report, it appeared that the receipts for the last six months were—Subscriptions (renewed), £1161 5s.; ditto (new), £290 12s.; donations (general purposes), £501 7s. 6d.; ditto (building fund), £125 17s. 6d.; dividends on stock, £232 3s.; presentation, £105; total, £2416 5s. In comparing the receipts of the past half-year with those of the corresponding six months of the year preceding, the result appears satisfactory. At the present time there are 117 children in the establishment, 47 girls and 70 boys. Since the last report was presented, but one case of illness has occurred in the institution. The court having elected the children, the proceedings terminated.

**GROTTO PASSAGE RAGGED SCHOOLS.**—The annual meeting of the Grotto-passage Ragged and Industrial Schools and Refuge for Destitute Boys was held on Saturday last at the Lecture Hall, Edward-street, Portman-square. In the absence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the chair was taken by Mr. Maxwell. The report, which was read, gave a most favourable and satisfactory view of the progress of the society during the past year; and it earnestly recommended the extension of the accommodation afforded by the refuge, in which twenty lads had been boarded, lodged, and educated. The receipts for the year were £682 3s. 8d., and the expenditure £685 7s. 7d. The debt and liabilities of the committee amounted altogether to £200; for the liquidation of which they counted on the charitable aid of those who favoured and supported these institutions.

**BRITISH BENEFICENT INSTITUTION.**—The second annual general meeting of this institution was held at the offices in Lincoln's Inn-fields on Monday; Lord Erskine was called to the chair. The Rev. W. Johns, M.A., read the report, which stated that there are now receiving the benefits thirteen poor gentlemen, and that there are applications for fifty-three more to be admitted on the funds. The society is making satisfactory progress. The balance-sheet showed the total amount received to have been £1519 9s. 4d. After all the current expenses had been defrayed there was left in the banker's hands £350 16s. 2d., irrespective of £255 invested in the Three-and-a-Half per Cents, and annual subscriptions due to the amount of £600. The officers for the ensuing year having been appointed, the meeting separated.

**CITY ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL, HATTON-GARDEN.**—On Tuesday afternoon, a meeting of the committee and subscribers to the above institution, was held in the board-room, Hatton-garden; Mr. D. French Duff in the chair. It was stated that the number of patients now upon the books was 826, all of whom were progressing favourably. The anniversary festival of this institution was held on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopgate-street; the Earl of Carlisle in the chair. The noble chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, said that within the past year there had been no less than 820 applicants for the benefits which were proffered; and these claims had been recognised without the presentation of a governor's letter, the only passport required being the proof of actual distress within the object for which the institution was founded. In the course of the evening the chairman consented to become the president of the institution. The subscriptions announced amounted in the aggregate to about £700.

**SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.**—On Wednesday a quarterly Court of this institution was held in the board-room of the hospital; Dr. J. Webster, F.R.S., in the chair. The statement of accounts read by Major Adair, the secretary, showed that the amount of contributions and subscriptions received up to last St. Andrew's-day amounted to £1308 7s. 2d. The number of pensioners relieved during the last three months was 865; and after paying all current expenses, the balance remaining in the bank to the credit of the institution is £338 7s. 6d.

**MILLINERS' AND DRESSMAKERS' PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**—The fourth annual meeting of this institution was held at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday evening, and was very numerously attended—more than 19-20ths of the persons present being ladies. The chair was taken by Mr. Stephen Lewis (of the firm of Lewis and Allenby). From the report read, it appears that during the past year 26 members have been admitted, making the present number of members 103. During the year ended the 31st of May, 1852, the receipts have been £1005 19s. This sum has been thus disposed of: To defray the current expenses of the institution, including printing, hire of rooms for offices and meetings, collector's salary, &c., £119 10s. 2d.; purchase of £684 17s. 2d. 3½ per cent. Consols, £680; balance in the banker's hands on the 31st of May, 1852, £206 8s. 10d. The present liabilities of the institution, including the expenses of this meeting, half-year's rent of offices, &c., are under £20. The assets of the institution are, stock in ¾ per cent. Consols, £3731 9s. 1d. (£3530); balance at banker's, £206 8s. 10d.; annual and life subscriptions due, £93 17s.; balance due from the Point d'Angleterre, £200; making a total of £4030 5s. 10d. The annual revenue is £336 19s. 9d. General satisfaction was expressed at the progress of the institution.

**NEW COLLEGE.**—On Tuesday the second annual meeting of this institution was held in the library of the college, Finchley-road, St. John's Wood. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Thomas Binney, of Weigh House Chapel, who delivered an appropriate address to the students. The Rev. W. Farrar, LL.B., the secretary, then read the report, which stated that the council deeply regret that in the course of the session they have been compelled to remove from the college three students, who have unhappily been led to reject the supreme authority of the Sacred Scriptures. The session had commenced with forty-seven students, five had been admitted; there were four lay students; several had retired—some from ill health, and others to accept pastorates in various parts of the provinces. During the year £313 had been derived from collections in various congregations. The account for the current expenses stood thus:—Income from all sources, £340 5s. 6d.; expenses, £4746 9s. 6d.; leaving a balance due to the treasurer of £906 4s. The report was then adopted in a resolution moved by the Rev. Mr. Hinton, who approved of the course taken with regard to the students, as did also the Rev. S. S. England, Chaplain of Mill-hill School, who seconded the resolution, which was then passed.

**TREATMENT OF PAUPER LUNATICS.**—On Tuesday, at the meeting of the St. Pancras board of directors, which was presided over by Mr. Churchwarden Billett, Mr. Hilles said that he, in company with other directors, on going over the workhouse, found the treatment the lunatics received such as was a disgrace to the parish. One man was bound hand and foot to a bed, not only with a strait-waistcoat, but was actually padlocked to the bedstead. He conversed with the man, who appeared rational, and complained that the keeper had ill-used him, and struck him over the eye with a stick. The appearance of the man's face was sufficient corroboration of this statement. Another patient was so prostrate that he could not move, and he (Mr. Hilles) had ordered him into the open air; the former patient he had released from his locks and belts, and the result was that he was much improved. He would not have thus interfered, had he found any order from the medical officers for the treatment which the patients were receiving. Mr. Robinson, the house surgeon, stated that the man was not put under any restraint until he exhibited frequent signs of suicidal insanity, and had fractured his head, and destroyed one of the padded rooms. He had to complain of any interference on the part of any member of the board with his professional duties. It was ultimately agreed, upon the motion of Mr. T. H. Smith, seconded by Mr. Stockton, that the arrangements of the medical officers be not interfered with by any member of the board.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.**—The annual distribution of medals, prizes, and certificates of honour to the students in the faculty of arts and law in University College, took place on Wednesday, at the College, Upper Gower-street. The Earl of Carlisle presided; and there were present the Earl of Fortescue, Lord Colborne, the Lord Mayor, Sir James Graham, M.P.; Mr. Hume, M.P., &c. There was a crowded attendance, including a brilliant assemblage of ladies. Professor Clough, the Dean of Faculty, read the report, which stated that the chair of Sanscrit, vacant since 1837, had been filled by the appointment of that eminent scholar, Dr. Goldstrecker. The students in the Faculty had numbered 236. In the last session there had been 96 new admissions; this year, 99. Out of a total of 17 who had taken with honours the London University's degree of B.A., twelve were members of that college. The prizes were then announced and distributed to the successful candidates by the Earl of Carlisle, who accompanied each presentation with some gratulatory remarks.

**LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.**—On Tuesday night the members of the choir of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, assisted by talented musicians, who have kindly offered their services, gave the first of a series of four *soirées musicales*, in the spacious board and court-rooms attached to the asylum, the intention being to appropriate the profits arising from this series to the defraying the necessary expenses of the chapel choir.

**LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL, KENNINGTON-LANE, LAMBETH.**—The forty-sixth anniversary dinner of the friends and patrons of this society was held on Wednesday at the Highbury Tavern, Islington; Henry James Hoare, Esq., in the chair. About 2000 gentlemen sat down to the dinner in the grounds of the tavern, under the shade of an enormous tent provided by Mr. Benjamin Edgington. The ladies were ranged on elevated seats occupying two-thirds of the margin of the tent. The subscriptions announced in the course of the evening amounted to between £1700 and £1800.

**EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.**—On Wednesday night a public meeting was held, at the Domestic Mission-house, Spice-street, Spitalfields, for the purpose of hearing Mrs. Chisholm on the subject of emigration. Upwards of 1000 persons were present. Mrs. Chisholm read a report and a letter, which she had only received that day from Port Phillip, from her husband, Captain Chisholm, who stated that he had received large sums of money from various parties, who had only been a short time in the colony, to pay for the passage of parents and friends, and the age of many parents sent for was 70 years; but if they objected to join, money was deposited with the captain to pay them a pension in England, through the hands of the society. She begged men to consider well before they separated here from their wives and families; that separation was now going on to a fearful extent: 10,000 females were now required in Australia, and, if emigration was properly managed, parties need not leave the country without their wives. Captain Chisholm was also glad to inform her that the Sabbath-day was religiously observed at the "diggings," and that in a fortnight they had erected a large church, which was very fully attended. Very few robberies had taken place, and those only on drunken men. She urged parties to provide themselves with tents; and those now making up of forty or fifty, to endeavour to get a medical man amongst them. Mrs. Chisholm concluded amidst much applause.

**CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.**—On Wednesday, a requisition, signed by upwards of 3000 electors of the city of London, calling upon Mr. Robert Wigram Crawford, of Old Broad-street, to allow himself to be put in nomination, was presented to that gentleman, at a numerous and respectable meeting, held at the London Tavern for that purpose. The requisition was presented by a deputation, headed by Mr. Charles Gilpin. Mr. Crawford having expressed the deep sense he entertained of the high honour conferred upon him, avowed himself an ardent supporter of Free-trade principles, and a thorough Reformer. Although he complained of the recent conduct of Lord John Russell, who, he thought, had not kept faith with the public, he still felt that his (Mr. Crawford's) candidature would put the great cause of commercial reform in jeopardy. Under such circumstances, he thought that he would best perform his duty by not attempting, at present, to bring about any change in the representation of the City. This announcement was received with a general expression of disappointment. The friends of Mr. Crawford are, however, using their efforts with a view of inducing him to alter his resolution. The writ for the election of four members was issued on Thursday, and the nomination is fixed to take place on Tuesday next.

**EMIGRATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN TO BERMUDA.**—On Tuesday, at the meeting of the board of directors of the parish of St. Pancras, Mr. Churchwarden Billett in the chair, the clerk to the board reported that James Combley, aged fifteen, one of the batch of children who was sent by the parish to Bermuda in October, 1850, had been sent to England by his master to see his friends. He had been rewarded with a sovereign for his good conduct. The boy looked remarkably well, and expressed himself perfectly satisfied with his position, and with the kind treatment he received from his master, Mr. Henry J. Tucker. He stated that he was taught by the daughters of his master reading, writing, arithmetic, and singing. In answer to questions from various members of the board, the boy gave a favourable account of many of the children who had been sent out with him. Dr. Gregory then handed up the following notice of motion:—"That this board do take into its consideration the propriety of taking the necessary steps to provide for the well-conducted portion of the pauper population of this and other parishes, that they may not be restricted from enjoying the benefits of emigration." The board then separated.

**LECTURES ON GOLD.**—At the suggestion of the council of the Society of Arts, it has been arranged to give, at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, a course of lectures on gold, with a view specially to the instruction of emigrants about to proceed to Australia. The course will comprise six lectures, on the following subjects, by the following gentlemen:—The Geology of Australia, with especial reference to the Gold Regions—by J. Beets Jukes, M.A., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey, author of "Sketches on the Physical Structure of Australia." On our Knowledge of Australian Rocks as derived from their Organic Remains—by Edward Forbes, F.R.S. The Chemical Properties of Gold, and the mode of distinguishing it from other substances resembling it—by Lyon Playfair, C.B., F.R.S. Gold Mining and Washing—by W. W. Smyth, M.A., F.G.S. The Metallurgical Treatment and Assaying of Gold Ores—by John Percy, M.D., F.R.S. The History and Statistics of Gold—by Robert Hunt, Keeper of Mining Records. The first lecture, by Mr. Jukes, was given on Wednesday night to an auditory of about 300 persons, chiefly young men, and evidently intending emigrants. The lecture was most interesting, and full of graphic descriptions applying to the climate and soil of Australia.

**THE RIGHT OF MEETING.**—On Monday afternoon a crowded public open-air meeting was held in Bonner's-fields, to take into consideration the late act of the Government, in having suddenly suppressed the open-air discussions of the working classes in that locality, by the interference of armed police. W. A. Howes, Esq., occupied the chair. The following resolution was carried with acclamation:—"That this meeting, composed of all shades of religious and political opinions, hereby testify to the peaceful and orderly assemblage of her Majesty's subjects, in Bonner's-fields, on Sundays, for several years past, such assemblages having met to discuss questions affecting their social improvement, to advance the cause of temperance, and to hear addresses influencing their earthly amelioration and their eternal welfare. That these quiet and calm assemblages have, without any caution given or warning used, been suddenly suppressed by the presence of a body of mounted and armed police, who will neither permit persons reasonably to converse together, nor arrest them when thus engaged, but arbitrarily listen to, interrupt, and separate such persons, without assigning a reason, or giving them the opportunity of trying the question by law. That this meeting considers the capricious and unexampled interference of the police a dangerous infringement on the right of public speech afforded by the common law of England, and is determined to make a stand against an act that is at once aggressive, illiberal, and unconstitutional." Dr. Oxley then moved, and Mr. Thornton Hunt seconded, a resolution to the effect that a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Home Secretary with a copy of the preceding resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

**HYDE-PARK.**—An important improvement is in course of being effected by the Woods and Forests Department in the drive and promenade on the north bank of the Serpentine, and extending from Hyde-park-corner to Kensington-gardens. This portion of the park has for some time past been adopted as the principal promenade and drive, instead of, as formerly, between the point where the marble arch now stands and Hyde-park-corner; and the narrow state of the road, and also the pathway, have long been felt to be a very great inconvenience, although formerly amply large enough for the comparatively limited use made of them when the point of attraction was in the other direction, and where there was sufficient space for every purpose. This is now being remedied by the widening of the road to a considerable extent, and the formation of a new gravel walk on the north side of the road along the whole line. The works are progressing rapidly, and the portion which has been completed evinces the improvement which will be effected in this attractive portion of the park for the public convenience. The old wooden railing will be replaced by a handsome iron railing, more in character with a portion of the park now so much frequented.

**KING'S COLLEGE.**—The annual distribution of prizes took place at King's College on Tuesday—his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding, supported by the Bishop of Lichfield, Lord Radstock, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, principal of the college, the various professors, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The Rev. Dr. Jelf stated that a large and satisfactory progress had been made in every department of the college. The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered the usual number of prizes, the successful pupils being introduced with appropriate remarks by the professors of the various classes.

**ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.**—The last of the ordinary meetings of the Royal Institute of British Architects for the season of 1851-52 was held at the rooms of the institute, 16, Grosvenor-street, on Tuesday; the Earl de Grey, the president, in the chair. In the distribution of prizes that took place, the Royal gold medal of the institute, which had been given by her Majesty, was awarded to Chevalier Leo von Klenze, of Munich, through Baron de Cetto, the Bavarian Minister, who briefly expressed his acknowledgments. The chairman read a paper describing the excavations he was making at Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire. The Rev. Mr. Burgess read a paper on the topography of the Roman Forum and the Clivus Capitolinus, and acknowledged the services rendered by the people during the Revolution in clearing away the houses and trees, and affording an open view of the Roman Forum. The proceedings terminated by the usual vote of thanks to the noble chairman, as well as to the Rev. Mr. Burgess.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Wednesday an inquest was held at the London Hospital, on view of the body of John Lord, aged 37, a labourer in the employment of Messrs. Smith, the eminent distillers, Buckle's-row, Whitechapel, whose death was occasioned by his having fallen into a vat of wort. Verdict accordingly.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—The births registered in the metropolis during the week ending Saturday, June 26, were—Males, 818; females, 736; total, 1554. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 490; females, 500; total, 990; being somewhat less than the estimated amount. In comparing the facts of the previous week with those of last, there appears an increase in the total mortality of epidemics from 196 to 215, caused by scarlatina, typhus, and other fevers, which have apparently become more prevalent. The fatal cases referred to scarlatina last week were 58, those to typhus 47. Intermittent fever carried off one person, remittent fever two, rheumatic fever two, erysipelas four, influenza two, diarrhoea and dysentery 18, smallpox 34. Five women sank under puerperal fever, besides five others to whom other diseases incidental to child-bearing were fatal. Two deaths from English cholera occurred on the 20th of June.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.655 in. The mean temperature of the week was 58.6 deg., which is below the average of the same week in ten years. The wind blew from the south and south-west.

**THE INDIAN COLLECTION.**—The sale of the second portion of this collection was commenced on Monday, and the day's sale realised only £370; a large proportion of the things, especially the rich textile fabrics, going at exceedingly low prices. On Tuesday the sale, which mainly consisted of native dresses and ornaments from Lucknow, native saddlery, cashmere shawls, ivory carvings, precious stones, &c., realised £970. On Wednesday the chief features of sale were the carpets and rugs; the total amount of the day's sale was £755.

Two young ladies, Misses Meyer and Windermann, have just been imprisoned in Bremen for political writing.

The London and North-Western Railway Company has just introduced a system of second-class fares express into their fast trains, with the exception of the express train that starts at 5 P.M.



## GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

The first results of the Australian Gold Discoveries are now displayed in a tangible, unmistakable shape—individual loss, individual suffering, by the diversion of capital and labour. There may be many carried away by avid enthusiasm, who will rue the day they abandoned the certain easy employments of civilised life for the hard navigator-like trade of a gold-seeker; but the national and colonial advantage of this new mineral discovery is unquestionable, in spite of all that croakers may say and sing.

Already upwards of two millions sterling have been realised by the rude exertions of part of a population which has never yet exported more than three million of raw produce; and with the evidence now before us, we may confidently assert, that although there will be a temporary diminution in the exportation of Australian wool under new arrangements, the flocks of Australia will no more be destroyed than the corn-fields of England abandoned in consequence of the repeal of the Corn Laws.

The Australian population have stood the test of gold wonderfully, and come out of the trial with honour. Their conduct, as a body, has been singularly orderly and submissive to the constituted authorities. The decent industrious colonists have to bear the odium and keep down the lawless tendencies, not only of the felonry whom we have been exporting for years past to Van Diemen's Land, but also of those who, under Lord Grey's new system of prison discipline and economical reform, receive a ticket of liberty (or conditional liberty) immediately after landing, and lose no time in earning thirty shillings, the price of a passage, a good suit of clothes, and then proceeding to the opposite golden shores. Such is the reward of crime in England—a free passage and a fair chance of becoming gold medallists!

Two very healthy signs are displayed by the Australian diggers—the multiplication of marriages and the large consumption of the best articles of female attire.

At Port Phillip it is impossible to retain a tidy servant girl. The first luxury to which the successful gold-seeker treats himself on his return for a holiday is a wife, and the wife is then treated to the best gowns and shawls that the shops afford. A friend writes, that "the carpenters and smiths of Melbourne and Geelong will not let their wives be seen in a gown of less cost than ten pounds, with a shawl and bonnet to match."

There has been a good deal of silly and snobbish sneering at this kind of outlay, which, if deficient in taste, is more honest, and shows more right feeling, than the extravagance so profusely displayed in 1844-5 at Richmond and Greenwich, at the Opera and less questionable resorts, by the directors, stags, and Capel-courtians, who were not digging gold, but only manufacturing scrip.

Whatever may be the taste of the workers from the Turon or Braidwood, Ballarat and Mount Alexander, it is certain that what they purchase they honestly pay for, and no one will suffer for their gains. The advantage to the home market is obvious. The man who was earning before £20 or £30 a year, of which, perhaps, he spent one-half in British manufactures, can now afford to spend—and does spend—from £100 to £500 a year. The tales of wild extravagance are grossly exaggerated, and no more to be depended upon than Protectionist stories of factory cruelty, or Manchester stories of aristocratic morals. On the best authority, we can assert that the real colonists (not expiries or ticket-of-leave men) are spending and investing their money in a very creditable manner. Among other proofs may be cited the circumstance

of two thousand pounds received in gold-dust in less than seven weeks after his arrival at Port Phillip by Captain Chisholm, from working men, to pay the passage of their relatives; and not less than forty parents have thus been franked by the first earnings of their children at gold-digging. These remittances are increasing every day, and will soon amount to tens of thousands a year, and give a new and very wholesome impetus to emigration, by rendering it self-supporting and reproductive. This movement is more important, because among the gold-miners it is the working classes who are by far the most successful; they are more accustomed to manual labour, and work in better partnership than those who bend their backs for the first time to look for gold.

Now that so strong a stream of self-paid emigration is flowing, the sooner the Government free emigration is given up the better for the mother country and for the colonies. Every emigrant to whom a free passage is given increases the passage-money of the frugal working man who is striving to pay his own passage; and the boon to the pauper acts in the same way on emigrating classes, that out-door relief to the able-bodied reduces the wages of the employed. Many a man does not save as he could, to pay his own passage, because he hopes to win a prize in the Government lottery. But that is not the most powerful argument against Government emigration. In the present state of the colonies, the peace, the morality, the extension of religion must chiefly depend on the people themselves. There are few policemen, and there are not likely to be many more as long as the prizes of the gold fields are so numerous. Those who understand the state of colonial feeling and the quality of the English soldier, expect very little beyond the towns from the regiments that are being sent out. As for the influence of the clergy, there are

too few, even in the various townships, to perform full duty; and the Rev. David Mackenzie, of the Scotch Kirk, the able author of "Ten Years in Australia," reports that although the Colonial Government has offered very handsome terms to clergymen of any denomination who would proceed to the diggings, there are not enough in the colony to respond to the appeal.

Under these circumstances, the preservation of the public peace and the maintenance and extension of Christian principles must depend on the quality of the emigrants who proceed from this country. No trial is more severe for an ignorant, uneducated, underpaid man, than the sudden possession of large wages. This was proved in the Staffordshire iron districts, where an illiterate population, earning £2, £3, and £4 a week, was always plunged in debauchery and on the verge of destitution.

The class of emigrants who are selected as fit objects for free passages to Australia are usually the most ignorant, the worst paid, and the most "umble" of our agricultural peasantry. Of the English and Irish passed by Park-street Commissioners, very few can read, scarcely any can write; yet these are being sent out at the rate of twenty to thirty thousand a year, the greater number to settle and bring up families in districts where they can scarcely obtain the assistance of a paid teacher. Whether the Lowland Scotch emigrants are equally ill instructed, we cannot say; the Highlanders, who speak no Saxon, cannot add much to the intellect, whatever they do to the strength of the colony. Already they have shown themselves less simple and tractable than was expected. The last cargo of Highlanders landed at Port Phillip spoke no English. They were closely questioned in the Bay as to their knowledge of the diggings. They professed to know nothing. They inquired, "Whether she was a man or a beast?" Nothing could be more satisfactory, and already

the squatters' agents saw the fine families tending sheep at the old original wages; but no sooner was the small Gaelic army, some three hundred, fairly landed, than they gave three cheers for the "diggings," and marched off under the guidance of a friendly "Mac."

Education, established and extended from the time the *Sea Flower* landed her Puritan freight on the bleak shores of New England, until the time when the progress of commerce brought a deluge of emigrant ignorance, has saved America under a different form of Government, and neutralised the effect of the late annual invasion of the uneducated. But in Australia no such provision exists, or is possible. And if we go on annually inoculating the gold fields with illiterate strong arms, the feeble efforts made by Australia to redeem the errors of past educational neglect, will never be able to overtake and arrest the disease.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

By aid of obliging Correspondents at Melbourne and Sydney, we are enabled to present our readers with the accompanying Views, &c.

The first illustration shows a party of diggers at evening mess, in which tea and damper (cake baked in the ashes) are not forgotten.

The second View affords a truthful idea of the men and scenes to be found at Forest Creek. In the right-hand corner are a couple of the native mounted Police, a corps only attempted to be established within the last twelve months; and who, although useful in hunting down their own refractory people, are most difficult to retain for any length of time in her Majesty's service, owing to their natural love for freedom and dislike to any restraint. These men are now employed with a larger proportion of white Police, keeping order on the ground, and



MOUNT ALEXANDER GOLD-DIGGERS AT EVENING MESS.



THE FOREST CREEK DIGGINGS, MOUNT ALEXANDER, PORT PHILIP.





THE GOLDEN POINT, BALLARAT.

escorting the gold to Melbourne. Beside the Police is a newly-arrived digger, his blanket on his back and his jack knife hanging from his waist, sailor fashion. Higher up, two men are bringing down the gold ore from the top of the hill on a hand-barrow. On the brow of the hill are bark huts, or *gunyahs*, and tents, with fires burning before them. The large tent is the Government Commissioner's, with a sentinel on duty, not only for dignity, but to protect the gold deposited within, to await the escort. The man with the pickaxe is just commencing to sink a pit: while two men, one rough and bearded, are ascending from their deep pits with baskets of the spoil on their heads, which they are conveying to water. Along the banks of the stream the washing process is going on. The first step is, "to pour the earth into the cradle," of which two are to be seen at work, one on each side the stream. "The cradler holds the rocker-handle in his left hand, and a stout staff in his right. A man with a scoop pours in water, and the cradler rocks with one hand, and stirs up and breaks the lumps with the other. The fine earth and dust fall through an iron sieve-frame below, while the large lumps of quartz, stones, &c., remain above." These he carefully examines, as the one on the far side of the stream is doing, for the chance of any "nuggets," the great prizes of gold-digging. The fine stuff that falls below is swept into a tin dish and carefully washed in the stream, by holding it at proper inclination and stirring the "stuff." The earthy particles float away, and the gold remains.

Third is a View of the Golden Point, Ballarat, with the diggers at work; the encampment; and the arrival of a heavily-laden dray.

The pair of Portraits, from Sketches by Mr. Marshall Claxton, are important representations of the Government in the gold district. Mr. Stutchbury, the geological surveyor, received his appointment from Earl Grey early in 1851. Mr. Stutchbury had not been three hours at the diggings in Summer-hill Creek before he had seen sufficient to prove to him the existence of grain gold. In the "Further Papers," recently published, Governor Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, in a despatch to Earl Grey, dated August 30, 1851, says:—"I feel bound, in justice to Mr. Stutchbury, to express my opinion that he has afforded some highly interesting and useful observations respecting the western gold-field." Then follows an extract from Mr. Stutchbury's report. Another of Mr. Stutchbury's communications, dated from Ophir, is written in pencil, ink not having yet been received there.

Mr. J. Hardy, Crown Commissioner of Lands, by whom are issued the licenses to dig for gold in the New South Wales districts, in the "Further Papers" returns 12,186 licenses from May to Oct. 31, 1851.

The last Illustration is from a Sketch by a Correspondent at Adelaide, and shows a large number of shipping detained in Hobson's Bay, near Williamstown, Port Phillip, in the neighbourhood of Melbourne. Many of these vessels are fine ships of 1000 tons and upwards, the crews of which (as they express it in this part of the world) "have all sloped to the diggings." On the right is Mount Macedon, which lies half-way on the road or track between Melbourne and the gold districts.



MR. STUTCHBURY, THE GOVERNMENT GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR.



MR. HARDY, THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER FOR THE GOLD DISTRICT



SHIPPING DETAINED IN HOBSON'S BAY, WILLIAMSTOWN, PORT PHILLIP.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

Their Lordships sat at a short time on Saturday last to forward the bills on the table a stage, and amongst the bills read a second time were the General Board of Health Bill and the Metropolitan Burials Bill.

## PAUPER CHILDREN.—EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY laid on the table a bill, not with a view to its being passed this session, but in order that it might be printed and circulated during the recess. The object of the bill was to enable parishes and boards of guardians to provide funds for the emigration of pauper children. There were at present 52,000 pauper children in the union houses of England and Wales, whom it would be extremely desirable to remove to the Australian colonies. The bill which he had prepared was necessarily very defective, but he was sure that the children would be received by the colony with pleasure, and that with proper care they might be conveyed with perfect safety.

The Earl of DERBY said he agreed with the noble Lord, that it was extremely desirable to rescue from pauperism and vicious habits, the vast number of poor children in the union houses of England and Wales and transplant them to the colonies. He would, however, press upon his noble friend the necessity of exercising great caution in the mode of dealing with a question of this description. It might be of much importance that proper precautions should be taken as to the manner in which the children were to be disposed of on their arrival in the colony. The only doubt which he entertained on the subject was one suggested by an observation of his noble friend, and that was, that the bill was necessarily very imperfect. Under these circumstances, he doubted whether it would be well to circulate during the recess an imperfect bill, and thus give rise to misunderstanding in the public mind. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of DERBY observed, that he had heard from the Emigration Commissioners that the emigration of children was attended with very great difficulty, and that disease was frequently engendered on shipboard by the crowding together of a large number of children.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY agreed with the noble Earl opposite (the Earl of Derby) that great caution ought to be used in the emigration of children; but he believed that, with proper care as to ventilation, children might be successfully transplanted, to the benefit of the colony and of the mother country. With regard to the present bill, he had had some idea of embodying his views to a greater extent in a bill, but he had been advised by a lawyer that it would be better to bring in the present admittedly defective measure, in order to show that some scheme was in contemplation for the emigration of pauper children. The course which he should now adopt would be to withdraw the bill, and to introduce another measure in the ensuing session.

The bill was then withdrawn.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

## CATTLE-MARKET IN COPENHAGEN-FIELDS.

A petition was presented by the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, from owners and occupiers of houses in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen-fields, complaining of the selection of that place as the site for the market to be removed from Smithfield. The noble Earl said that, if the erection of the market in Copenhagen-fields was permitted, they would soon have all the annoyance which now existed in Smithfield. It was a densely-populated neighbourhood, surrounded on every side by buildings, the inhabitants of which must be subject to great inconvenience; and, altogether, it was as bad a situation as could have been chosen for the new market.

The Marquis of CAMDEN supported the prayer of the petition.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

## STANDING ORDERS.

Lord REDESDALE moved to insert after section 2 of standing order 179, "That notice in writing shall be given to her Majesty's Attorney-General of every bill containing provisions whereby the application of the property or the patronage or constitution of any charity, or the right of any charity to any property, shall be affected; and no such bill shall be read a second time until the House shall have received a report from the Attorney-General on the matters relating to such charity."—Agreed to.

## THE MILITIA.

The Militia Ballot Suspension Bill and the Militia Pay Bill passed through committee, after a remark from

Lord BROUGHAM to the effect that he only assented to the measures because some additional means of defence were shown to be necessary, and no less objectionable plan was proposed. He could conceive no worse plan of levying a force than by ballot, thus imposing, as it were, a tax by ballot.

The Earl of CARDIGAN, in reference to the report of the Adjutant-General on the conduct of the troops in the late catastrophe of the *Birkenhead*, which had just been laid on the table, spoke in terms of admiration of the high state of discipline displayed by them in such trying circumstances. Adverting to the militia, he urged the importance of placing it under command of efficient and active officers.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation and the Nisi Prius Officers, the Metropolitan Burials, the General Board of Health, and the Pimlico Improvement Bills, also passed through committee.

The Commons Amendments to the Patent Law Amendment (No. 2), the Improvement of Jurisdiction in Equity, the Common Law Jurisdiction Amendment, the Secretary of Bankrupts Abolition, and the Aberdeen Boys and Girls Hospital Bill were also agreed to.

The Suits in Chancery Relief Bill was read a third time and passed, after a few observations from Lord Lyndhurst.

## MASTERS IN CHANCERY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving concurrence with the Commons' Amendments to the Masters in Chancery Abolition Bill, defended himself from charges made by Lord John Russell, that on this, which was not a party question, such alterations had been made from the report of the Commissioners that Sir J. Graham had felt necessary to interpose, as a member of that commission, to insist on its recommendations being more fully carried out. He declared he had taken those recommendations honestly—not servilely, for they were not law, and had carried them out in the bill as far as he thought they would be useful.

Lord CAMPBELL regretted the introduction of the clause which prevented reference to the Courts of Common Law, on questions of law, without the delay and expense of an action.

Lord BROUGHAM considered that no action would be directed unless matters of fact were involved, and in such cases the appeal to a jury was the proper course. He paid a compliment to the Lord Chancellor for the care and attention he had bestowed on these law reform bills, which he believed would be of great benefit to the country.

Ultimately the amendments were all confirmed.

## METROPOLITAN BURIALS.

The Earl of HARDWICKE moved the committee on the Metropolitan Burials Bill, and explained its main features and the points in which it differed from the previous Burials Acts, consisting principally in making the Home-office the depository of power instead of the Board of Health, the authority to raise money on the security of the poor-rate to be repaid in 20 years, and the preservation of the local jurisdiction of the parishes.

Lord CRANWORTH alluded to an impression that had gone abroad, that under this bill the common law right of all the members of a family, churchmen and dissenters, to be buried in the same family grave would be interfered with, and that dissenters must be buried in the unconsecrated portion of the proposed cemeteries, whatever might be the wish of their friends.

The Earl of HARDWICKE having explained that no such restriction was intended, the clauses of the bill passed.

## THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time and passed; viz.—The New Zealand Government; the Commons Inclosure Extension; the Turnpike Acts Continuance; the Poor-law Board Continuance; the Inland Revenue Office; the Savings Banks (Ireland); the Thames Embankment; the County Courts; the Excise Summary Proceedings; the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; the Valuation (Ireland); the Metropolitan Sewers; the Friendly Societies; the Crime and Outrage (Ireland); the Encumbered Estates (Ireland); the Distressed Unions (Ireland); and the Holloway House of Correction Bills.

Adjourned at a quarter to nine o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

## COUNTY COURTS.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from a corporate body, praying for the extension of the County Courts Act; also one from an individual, praying that an equitable jurisdiction be extended to those courts in cases of small amount. The noble and learned Lord then proceeded to take a review of the amount of business disposed of by the county courts since they were established, and passed a high eulogium upon their merits. He said, that however great the advantages were which they had conferred upon the jurisprudence of the country, they still stopped short towards the attainment of that perfection to which these legal tribunals might, by an extended jurisdiction, be made to reach, and suggested various improvements which he thought should be carried out.

The Earl of DERBY admitted the importance of the suggestions of the noble and learned Lord, and said they would certainly be taken into consideration during the recess.

The Militia Ballot Suspension, the Militia Pay, the Nisi Prius Officers, the Metropolitan Water Supply, the Metropolitan Burials, the Board of Health, and the Pimlico Improvement Bills were read a third time and passed; and several other bills having been forwarded a stage.

Adjourned at a quarter-past seven o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at noon.

The Birkenhead Docks Bill was read a third time and passed.

## PROTECTION TO BRITISH SUBJECTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Lord D. STUART asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Government had taken, or intended to take, any measures to obtain detailed information as to the proceedings on the trial of Mr. Murray at Rome; and whether there would be any objection to lay on the table of the House the correspondence which had taken place with reference to this case?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply, stated that the matter was in the hands of Sir H. Bulwer, who would use his best exertions to obtain information as to the evidence on which Mr. Murray had been condemned, but that there were reasons why such information should not be laid before the House; and,

in reference to the outrage on Mr. Mather, of which Lord D. Stuart had also spoken, he added that Sir H. Bulwer had obtained from the Tuscan Government a full recognition of its responsibility, to protect British subjects resident within its territory.

Sir H. VERNER moved, on the part of Mr. Anstey, the following resolution:—"That this House, recognising the undoubted title of the Queen's subjects resident in foreign countries to the continual protection of her Majesty, in respect of their liberty, property, and other personal rights, and considering that in the case of the Rev. Messrs. Wingate, Smith, and Edward, arbitrarily expelled from the Austrian dominions in the month of January last, with their wives and children, under circumstances involving much sacrifice of property, and other hardships to the sufferers, those rights were violated, and that no redress has been hitherto obtained for the violation, is of opinion that the case is one calling for prompt and earnest measures on the part of her Majesty's Government."

Mr. KINNAIRD seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that no statement made to the House would warrant such a resolution as the one submitted for their consideration, and he then read some dispatches from Earl Granville and the Earl of Malmesbury, showing that the Government had wisely, temperately, and properly, in laying the case before Austria, left the question of compensation to the good feeling of that Government, because it was not for this country to dictate to Austria what amount of religious toleration it should give within its own dominions; and Austria had stated as its reason for the expulsion of the Rev. Messrs. Wingate, Smith, and Edward, that they were resolved there should be no interference with the religious opinions of Austrian Jews. It was also clear from the documents on the table that Mr. Edward was never ordered to leave Lemberg at all, but had quitted it voluntarily while his case was still under consideration. He hoped, therefore, the House would not feel itself justified in adopting the violent resolution proposed to them by the hon. Baronet. The Government had pressed the matter upon the Austrian Government, which thereupon made inquiry, and stated as the result that there was no ground for a demand for compensation. This answer was not taken to be conclusive, and Messrs. Wingate, Smith, and Edward were applied to with a view that they might substantiate their claims; but not one of those gentlemen had replied to the communication made to them upon the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was evident the negotiations were not brought to a close with the Austrian Government, and the resolution, therefore, could not be agreed to. He would recommend his hon. friend to withdraw his motion, for it would be very inconvenient to negative a resolution which stated several undoubted facts. His hon. friend, however, had conferred a public benefit by bringing it forward, for it was quite as well that foreign Governments should know that where British subjects were concerned, if their rights were not sufficiently pressed by the British Government, they would be so by the Parliament. He thought the whole tone of the negotiations upon this matter was most unfortunate; but for this no blame was to be attributed to the present Government, for they found themselves launched into the matter when it was too late to alter the course adopted by their predecessors in office. He was of opinion that Messrs. Wingate, Smith, and Edward were harshly and tyrannically treated. They had received no notice whatever that they were violating any Austrian law, nor had the Austrian Government stated what law it was they had violated. Surely the British Government might have asked to have this law pointed out; but Lord Granville, whose dispatch must be considered as that of his Government, because that same Government had dismissed his predecessor for not having been sufficiently subordinate to the First Minister to the Crown, wrote in a different strain. Indeed his dispatch was the most submissive and abject in its tone that he, Lord Palmerston, had ever had the misfortune to read. Without giving offence to Austria, he thought the Government might have placed the case of these gentlemen before it in a manner more suited to the dignity of this country, and more likely to forward the ends of justice. He admitted that the present Government had been more vigorous in its operations, but it was out of the question to charge the Austrian Government with a spirit of intolerance; for although, for political reasons, it adhered to the Church of Rome, yet it was so tolerant, that when the majority of a parish was Protestant or Catholic, the Government paid only the clergyman of the majority.

Mr. FLOWDEN concurred in all that had fallen from Lord Palmerston, and hoped the hon. Baronet would withdraw his motion.

Mr. HUME thought the speech of Mr. Anstey, on a former occasion on this subject, was now fully answered by the Government, and the occurrence would now be viewed by the country in a very modified light.

Lord D. STUART said it was worthy of remark that since Lord Palmerston left office they were having these complaints of the ill-treatment of British subjects, and he sincerely hoped that ere long they might have him in the Foreign-office once more.

Sir H. VERNER then withdrew his motion.

## CHICORY.

Mr. H. BERKELEY, on the motion for adjourning the House, protested against the rescinding of the Treasury minute permitting the sale of chicory with coffee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER promised that due consideration should be paid to the representations of all parties interested, especially the chicory growers of this country.

Mr. HUME thought the subject should be left to the decision of the next Parliament.—Adjourned at four o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

Their Lordships met at half-past twelve o'clock.

## MR. MATHER.

The Earl of MALMESBURY laid on the table the official papers on the Mather case, and congratulated their Lordships and the country that the exertions of Sir H. Bulwer had been successful in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of the matter with the Tuscan Government, and that the friendly relations existing between the two nations remained undisturbed.

## ANTIQUITIES OF IRELAND.

Lord MONTEAGLE called attention to the importance of procuring information connected with the ancient laws and institutes of Ireland, and expressed a hope that some further returns on the subject would be made.

The Earl of DERBY promised attention to the subject, and facilities for the collection of such information during the recess.

## RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS IN THE COLONIES.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved for an account showing the grants, endowments, and appropriations for the purpose of religious instruction in the colonies. His object in moving for this return was to show that in the 38 colonies belonging to this country in Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, there were but fourteen in which there were not endowments out of the colonial funds, or Treasury funds, to Roman Catholics for promoting public worship; so that if the objection to funds being appropriated for the benefit of Roman Catholics on the ground of the peculiarity of the Roman Catholic religion were adopted over the whole extent of their colonial possessions, it would be the means of introducing polemical disturbances in every one of those colonies.

The return was ordered.

## THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Lord LYNDHURST, in briefly summing up the legislative labours of the session, congratulated Lord Derby on the beneficial results of his resistance to the clamorous demands made upon him to dissolve, the moment they succeeded to office. The Law Reform Bills, the New Zealand Bill, and other important measures would have been delayed, and probably lost, but for the firmness Ministers had displayed. The same resolution had enabled Parliament to get through the private business of the session, thus saving the parties interested the enormous expense of renewing their bills next year, and to leave the judicial business in such a satisfactory state, that, at the prorogation, scarcely an appeal would be left undecided. He believed he was correct in saying that more business bills had passed since Lord Derby's accession to office than in any previous session of the present Parliament.

Lord BEAUMONT remarked on the haste with which the majority of the measures of the session had been hurried through; and contended, that if credit was due it was not to the Government, but to the majority of both Houses, who had facilitated the progress of business in order to hasten the dissolution.

Lord LYNDHURST only claimed credit to Ministers for their firmness in resisting the clamorous appeals to dissolve.

Lord BROUGHAM observed that the merit of the law reform was due to the commission appointed by the late Government, and to some extent to the late Government itself. The present Lord Chancellor and Lord Derby were, however, deserving of great praise for taking them up and carrying them through.

The Earl of DERBY, in thanking Lord Lyndhurst for the compliment he had paid him, acknowledged that what he had been able to accomplish was due in a great degree to the absence of party spirit—the forbearance and co-operation of the majority of Parliament. The only credit Ministers could claim was for resisting the importunate demands for a dissolution made upon them as soon as they took their official seats, and for pressing only such measures as were admitted by both sides to be for the public benefit.

Earl GREY admitted that many important measures had been passed during the session; but that was to be attributed to the fact that they were the measures of the majority, and not properly speaking those of the Ministry, who, while out of office, had opposed some of them.

## ROYAL ASSENT.

The House of Commons was then summoned to the bar of their Lordships' House, and the Royal assent was given by commission to the General Board of Health, Disabilities Repeal, and a large number of other public bills, and to 62 private and local bills.

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Lord Montagu.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned at a quarter before four o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at half past one o'clock.

## CHANCERY REFORM.

The Lords' amendment to the Improvement of the Jurisdiction in Equity Bill, continuing the practice of referring cases to the common law by the Court of Chancery, was rejected; and afterwards conversation between the two Houses, was abandoned.

Sir W. P. WOOD defended the Master of the Rolls against certain imputations made by Lord Lyndhurst, that he had used his position and influence in conducting the Suits in Chancery Relief Bill through the Commons, to increase

the patronage of the Rolls Court, while diminishing that of the Lord Chancellor's Court. The bill in question had been introduced by him (Sir W. P. Wood), and he was responsible for proposing the new arrangements as to the offices of the several courts.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL bore testimony in favour of the Master of the Rolls, and stated his belief that the charge against him had been made under misapprehension.

## PROCESSIONS IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Mr. H. BERKELEY inquired whether the imitation Romanist processions occasionally held by a section of the clergy of the Church of England, could be prevented under the act referred to in the proclamation for putting down processions of Romish priests.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL explained that the act would not affect other than the processions it specially referred to.

A short conversation took place between Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. H. Berkeley, Sir W. Jolliffe, Mr. Anstey, and Lord Palmerston, as to the imprisonment, on a charge of mendacity, at Gosport, of a Pole named De Rosa.

Sir W. JOLLIFFE, in the absence of Lord Stanley, stated, in reply to Sir De L. Evans, that negotiations were still pending in reference to the Mosquito territory.—Adjourned at four o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

## PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The fifth and last session of the present Parliament was prorogued on Thursday by her Majesty in person, in presence of the usual number of Peers and Peeresses who attend to witness this gorgeous and interesting ceremony.

The pageant was favoured with the usual bright sunny weather which the Royal "processes" generally obtain; and out of doors her Majesty's liege subjects, who attended to witness the *cortège* from the Palace to "the House" and back, were proportionately great.

The Royal procession left Buckingham Palace about 20 minutes to 2 o'clock, and the departure of the Royal *cortège* was announced by a salute from the Park guns; and as her Majesty entered the House of Lords another Royal salute was fired. Her Majesty was received by the great officers of State; and after waiting a few minutes in the Royal ante-room she entered the House, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the great officers of State, and took her seat on the throne. The attendance of Peers was numerous, and there was, as usual, a great number of Peeresses present.

Previous to the arrival of her Majesty, the Suits in Chancery Relief Bill (the standing orders having been suspended for the purpose) was read a second and third time, and passed.

The Commons having been summoned, appeared at the bar, and the SPEAKER delivered his usual speech, acquainting her Majesty with the course of business during the session, and praying her consent to the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, which he brought up.

The Royal Assent was then given to the following bills:—Consolidated Fund Appropriation, Metropolitan Water Supply, Bishopric of Christchurch (New Zealand) Improvement of Jurisdiction in Equity, Patent Law Amendment, Suits in Chancery Relief.

Her Majesty then delivered the following

## ROYAL SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I am induced by considerations of public policy to release you at an earlier period than usual from your Legislative duties.

"The zeal and diligence, however, with which you have applied yourselves to your Parliamentary labours, have enabled me, in this comparatively short Session, to give my assent to many measures of high importance, and, I trust, of great and permanent advantage.

"I receive from all Foreign Powers assurances that they are animated by the most friendly dispositions towards this country; and I entertain a confident hope that the amicable relations happily subsisting between the principal European States may be so firmly established as, under Divine Providence, to secure to the world a long continuance of the blessings of peace. To this great end my attention will be unremittingly directed.

"I rejoice that the final settlement of the affairs of Holstein and Schleswig, by the general concurrence of the Powers chiefly interested, has removed one cause of recent difference and of future anxiety.

"The amicable termination of the discussions which have taken place between the Sublime Porte and the Pasha of Egypt, afford a guarantee for the tranquillity of the East, and an encouragement to the extension of commercial enterprise.

"The refusal, on the part of the King of Ava, of redress, justly demanded for insults and injuries offered to my subjects at Rangoon, has necessarily led to an interruption of friendly relations with that Sovereign. The promptitude and vigour with which the Governor-General of India has taken the measures thus rendered unavoidable, have merited my entire approbation; and I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction with which I have observed the conduct of all the naval and military forces, European and Indian, by whose valour and discipline the important captures of Rangoon and Martaban have been accomplished; and in the hope which I entertain that these signal successes may lead to an early and honourable peace.

"Treaties have been concluded by my naval commanders with the King of Dahomey and all the African Chiefs whose rule extends along the Bight of Benin, for the total abolition of the Slave Trade, which is at present wholly suppressed upon that coast.

"I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measure which you have wisely adopted for the better organisation of the Militia; a constitutional force, which, being limited to purposes of internal defence, can afford no just ground of jealousy to neighbouring Powers; but which, in the event of any sudden and unforeseen disturbance of my foreign relations, would at all times contribute essentially to the protection and security of my dominions.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the exigencies of the public service. The expenditure which you have authorised shall be applied with a due regard to economy and efficiency.

"The recent discoveries of extensive gold-fields have produced, in the Australian Colonies, a temporary disturbance of society, requiring prompt attention. I have taken such steps as appeared to me most urgently necessary for the mitigation of this serious evil. I shall continue anxiously to watch the important results which must follow from these discoveries. I have willingly concurred with you in an Act which, by rendering available to the service of those Colonies the portion arising within them of the hereditary revenue placed at the disposal of Parliament on my accession to the Throne, may enable them to meet their necessarily increased expenditure.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have gladly assented to the important bills which you have passed for effecting reforms, long and anxiously desired, in the practice and proceedings of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, and generally for improving the administration of justice. Every measure which simplifies the forms, and diminishes the delay and expense of legal proceedings, without introducing uncertainty of decision, impairing the authority of the Courts, or lowering the high standard of the Judicial Bench, is a valuable boon conferred upon the community at large.

"I hope that the measure which you have adopted for promoting extramural interment of the dead, and for improving the supply of water, may be found effectual for the remedy of evils the existence of which has long been a reproach to this great metropolis, and may conduce to the health and comfort of its inhabitants.

"The extension of popular rights and legislative powers to my subjects resident in the colonies is always to me an object of deep interest; and I trust that the representative institutions which, in concert with you, I have sanctioned for New Zealand, may promote the welfare and contentment of the population of that distant but most interesting colony, and confirm their loyalty and attachment to my Crown.

"It is my intention, without delay, to dissolve this present Parliament, and it is my earnest prayer, that, in the exercise of the high functions which according to our free Constitution will devolve upon the several constituencies, they may be directed by an all-wise Providence to the selection of representatives whose wisdom and patriotism may aid me in my unceasing endeavours to sustain the honour and dignity of the Crown, to uphold the Protestant institutions of the country, and the Civil and Religious Liberty which is their natural result; to extend and improve the National Education; to develop and encourage Industry, Art, and Science; and to elevate the moral and social condition, and thereby promote the welfare and happiness of my people."

At the conclusion of the Speech, the Lord Chancellor, by command of her Majesty, proclaimed the Parliament prorogued until Friday, the 20th of August. The Royal party then withdrew, and returned to the Palace.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair in his State robes at half-past one o'clock.

## THE RIOT AT STOCKPORT.

Mr. ANSTET, seeing the right hon. the Secretary of State for the Home Depart-



Monday being the fourteenth anniversary of her Majesty's Coronation, banners floated in the breeze on the top of Somerset House, the Admiralty, Tower, Mint, and other Government establishments, and from the masts-heads of several of the vessels lying in the river, as well as in the several dockyards throughout the kingdom. The Park and Tower guns were fired, and from many of the principal church spires the bells rang out a merry peal.





GRAND FANCY BAZAAR IN GREENWICH HOSPITAL, IN AID OF THE QUEEN ADELAIDE NAVAL FUND.

## QUEEN ADELAIDE NAVAL FUND.

THE memories of the sailor-King William IV. and his amiable Consort are associated with the above excellent charity, established for the relief of the orphan daughters of officers of the Royal Navy and Marines. To aid the fund, a grand fancy Bazaar was held at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, under the especial patronage of her Majesty the Queen, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and many of the most distinguished members of the nobility. The approaches to the hospital were appropriately decorated with flags; whilst the spacious quadrangle of the building was occupied by a large concourse of people, amongst whom were many ladies of rank. One entire wing of the hospital was devoted to the purposes of the Bazaar, and the effect was at once brilliant and picturesque. The stalls were presided over by the Marchioness of Hastings, the Viscountess Valentia, the Lady Caroline Legge, Lady Mary Legge, Lady Anne Legge, the Hon. Lady Capel, Lady Adam, Lady Beaufort, Lady Hart, and other ladies of title distinguished for their devotion to charitable objects. Their Ladyships discharged the duties imposed upon themselves with great

zeal. The various articles offered for sale were displayed to the best possible advantage, and their merits most agreeably recommended. The scene was enlivened by the joint exertions of the band of the Royal Marines and the juvenile band of the Royal Hospital Schools, whose performances produced a most cheering and inspiring effect as the company promenaded the grounds within the precincts of the building. The Bazaar was repeated on Wednesday, and the results must, if we mistake not, be highly satisfactory to the promoters of the charity.

## DAGGER, BY CELLINI.

THIS Dagger, chased in silver, by Benvenuto Cellini, and marked with his monogram, is an exquisite work of ancient times of this celebrated master. On the pommel of the hilt are three crocodiles, heads downwards; the hilt itself is embellished with grapes and leaves intertwined; and at its lower end are two nymphs clinging to it.

On the sheath of the Dagger is the goddess of justice, with the sword in one hand and the scales in the other: she is standing on a dragon, under which we see the head of a satyr; and the extreme point of the sheath is formed by a flying falcon. The entire sheath is richly ornamented with beautiful arabesques. From the hilt to the beak of the falcon the length is nearly one foot.

This curious work was found in August, 1829, together with a sword and a rosary, in a tomb at Jerusalem, by the side of a human skeleton, reposing in a stone coffin, dug out of a brick vault, filled up with the earth of ages.

Connoisseurs may inspect this treasure of art at the residence of the owner, 18, Golden-square.

## GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO MR. R. LAMBERT JONES.

FOREMOST among the originators of the numerous public improvements in the City within the last quarter of a century stands the highly-respected Mr. Richard Lambert Jones; for the presenting of whom with a testimonial of their esteem for his exertions, several of the more influential members of the corporation met at the Mansion-house, on the 17th ult.; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair. His Lordship detailed the resolution passed in 1846, in testimony of Mr. Jones's eminent services as a member of the Court of Common Council, as chairman of the Committee for Rebuilding London-bridge and making suitable approaches thereto; as chairman of the Committee for Rebuilding the Royal Exchange; and as chairman of the Committee for effecting public improvements in the City. The subscription for this purpose was raised within a few months. A marble bust of Mr. Jones has been placed in the Council Chamber at Guildhall; a Gold Medal has been provided; and the surplus of the subscription has, at Mr. Jones's request, been invested and appropriated for a "Lambert Jones Scholarship" in the City of London School; the Gold Medal being presented by



GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO MR. RICHARD LAMBERT JONES.

the Lord Mayor on the 17th ult. Mr. Jones returned thanks for the distinguished honour; and Dr. Mortimer, Head Master of the City of London School, having thanked Mr. Jones for his kindness in furnishing means for an additional scholarship in the school, a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor was carried, and the proceedings terminated.

## SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.

THE anniversary meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution, which has for its object the maintenance of an organised body of men, provided with fire-escapes, at the different stations of the metropolis, and rewarding all persons instrumental in saving life from fire, was held on Saturday afternoon, in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall; the Lord Mayor in the chair. His Lordship, in opening the proceedings, expressed the great interest he felt in the advancement of the society, and the pleasure it gave him to be called on to present the annual rewards to the brave men who under God's providence have been instrumental in saving human beings from the painful and appalling prospect of death by fire. One fact which he would mention would justify all that could either be said or done in the support of this Society: only that morning, three lives

had been added to the list of those saved through their instrumentality. The secretary then read the report, which stated that six new fire-escape stations had been added since the last report, and two more would be established very shortly, making the total number at present in the metropolis 38. The number of fires attended last year (to the 31st of March), all occurring at night, had been 253, and the number of lives saved thereat 25; and during the last two months 42 fires had been attended, and fifteen lives saved.

The Lord Mayor then presented the following rewards:—Six silver medallions (which are only awarded where life has been saved at personal risk), nine bronze medallions, and ten testimonials on vellum, to the different candidates for honours, accompanying each with a few appropriate remarks. Fire-escape conductor G. Elsdon, No. 19, who was one of them, was pointed out as having saved the lives mentioned by his Lordship in opening the meeting.

The proceedings terminated with some routine business, and a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor.

The various kinds of fire-escapes were exhibited outside the Guildhall after the meeting, and attracted considerable attention.



OBVERSE OF THE MEDAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.

## TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. W. S. DUMERGUE, M.A.

AN interesting demonstration took place at the Castle Tavern, Richmond, on Tuesday, the 22d ult.—W. Chapman, Esq., senior churchwarden, in the chair—for the purpose of presenting to the Rev. M. Dumergue, M.A., the curate of the above parish, a testimonial of re-



SILVER INKSTAND PRESENTED TO THE REV. W. S. DUMERGUE.

spect; consisting of splendid Silver Inkstand, with a purse, altogether of the value of £350. The Inkstand bears the following inscription:—Presented to the Rev. Walter Scott Dumergue, M.A., as a tribute of esteem and regard, from the inhabitants generally, upon his leaving the curacy of the parish, on its separation from Kingston, and becoming a distinct vicarage.

This unique gift was manufactured by Mr. C. F. Hancock, of 39, Bruton-street, and is of very chaste design.



DAGGER, BY CELLINI.





RURAL FETE AT HAM, AND PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. MR. BROWN.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. JOSEPH BROWN,  
RECTOR OF CHRISTCHURCH.

On Monday week the annual rural festival was given by the Rev. Joseph Brown, A.M., to his parishioners, to the children of the Parochial and Sunday schools, and the aged poor of St. Saviour's Union Workhouse. The occasion was rendered the more interesting by the presentation of a small testimonial to the rev. gentleman, as a mark of the esteem in which he is held throughout the parish, and particularly for the exercise of his liberality and charity at all times towards the working classes.

Shortly before nine o'clock in the morning a procession was formed, numbering about 2500, consisting of the children and their friends, and others, with banners, &c., who advanced to the Waterloo terminus of the South-Western Railway. Three special trains conveyed the whole party to Richmond; and from thence they made their way by various modes of conveyance to the park of the Hon. J. Tollemache, M.P., a beautiful spot on the banks of the Thames, about a mile from Richmond, the use of which had been liberally granted by the owner for the occasion.

It must have been truly gratifying to every well-regulated Christian

mind to witness the pleasure that many of the poor of the union, several of them with their aged partners, appeared to derive from the opportunity thus afforded them of once more gazing on the green fields, now rich and fresh in the beauty of early summer. Nor were the children less joyous, for they disported themselves on the grass, and engaged in rustic games.

After an hour or two thus passed, the poor and children were all regaled with meat, bread, ale, &c., which were distributed with a liberal hand at the expense of the worthy rector. The men were furnished with pipes and tobacco *ad libitum*, and the women in the afternoon were supplied with tea and cakes.

At five o'clock, the number of persons being now increased to about 3000, the committee escorted the rev. gentleman to a platform that had been erected in the park, under the shade of some lofty elms, and was tastefully decorated with flags: when Mr. Mitson, the chairman of the committee, addressed the rev. gentleman, and said that Christchurch might indeed be proud of their worthy rector; and, as an acknowledgment of the estimation in which he was held by the working classes, they had proposed to present him with a copy of the Word of God, as a small but sincere token of the regard they entertained for him.

The children of the schools then sang a hymn, composed by Mr.

Mitson for the occasion; after which Mr. Bryceson, the secretary to the committee, read an appropriate address, requesting Mr. Brown's acceptance of the present.

Two young ladies (Misses Stanley and Mitson) then lifted a handsome Bible, ornamentally bound and enriched by silver clasps, from the cushion on which it was placed, and presented it to the worthy rector on the cover is a large silver shield, bearing the following inscription:—

Presented to the Rev. Joseph Brown, M.A., Rector of Christchurch, Surrey by the teachers, children, and working classes of the parish, in grateful acknowledgment of his Christian liberality; as also for the untiring and indefatigable zeal displayed by him in promoting their temporal interests as well as their spiritual welfare.—June 21, 1852.

Mr. Stanley, on the part of the committee, addressed the Rev. Mr. Brown, and, in a long and energetic speech, dwelt on the great blessings that had flowed from the residence of the rev. gentleman amongst them, and who had won the affections of all classes of the people.

The Rev. Mr. Brown arose, and most heartily thanked them for the prized book which they had presented to him.

The National Anthem was then sung, after which a portion of the company proceeded to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Brown, at Ham



VAUXHALL GARDENS.—THE NEW BALLET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



Common, where a handsome cold collation was provided, to which about 300 ladies and gentlemen sat down. Several toasts were given and responded to, and a hymn was sung by thirty-two female children (mainly supported by the Rector's bounty), who were left orphans in Christchurch parish by the visitation of the cholera in 1849.

Thus terminated the proceedings of a day which had given unmingled delight to all present.

### VAUXHALL GARDENS.

The scene selected by our Artist for illustration represents the "Grand Calabrian Festival Hant," which terminates the charming ballet now performing in the new theatre which has been erected for choreographic display. "Zelita; or, the Maid of Calabria," has just sufficient story around which to weave several ingeniously-composed *pas*, much graceful grouping, picturesque costumes, and pretty scenery. The subject consists of an officer of a French detachment, who, being commanded to capture a gang of Calabrian smugglers, is himself entrapped and condemned to be shot. The entreaties, however, of Zelita, saves him from punishment, and the result is a mutual passion between the two principal dancers. Their bridal is celebrated amidst bowers, bouquets, strains of music, and showers of *flammas de Bengal*. The effect is exceedingly brilliant. Mlle. Piron is a graceful dancer, of the best school of choreography; and Mlle. Julien, whom our readers will remember was so marked a favourite at Her Majesty's Theatre, shares in the applause nightly elicited. The ballet is remarkable for its interest and the completeness of its detail.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Newmarket on Tuesday and two following days, and Lancaster on Wednesday and Thursday, are the only meetings of any note next week: an attempt to improve the former by giving £200 to make a summer handicap has proved all but a failure. Worcester, with a better list than usual, takes the same day as Newmarket, to the injury of both. The Woodford and Loughton meeting comes off on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jersey on Wednesday, and Odiham on Friday. The aquatic arrangements embrace regattas at Chelsea and St. Mary-le-Strand on Monday, at Lowestoft on Tuesday, at Hammersmith on Thursday, at Worcester on Thursday and Friday, and (the Leander Coat, Badge, and Freedom) at Putney on Friday.

**CRICKET FIXTURES.**—Monday: Kent v. England, at Lords'; and Kennington v. Peckham-rye Albion, at the Oval. Tuesday: West Wickham v. Carshalton, at West Wickham. Wednesday: First half of the Alphabet v. the Second Half, at Taunton. Thursday: The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, at Lords'; County of Surrey v. County of Kent, at the Oval; and Blackheath Dartmouth v. West Wickham, at Blackheath; and on Saturday, the Zingari v. Harrovian, at Harrow.

### TATTERSALL'S.

**MONDAY.**—A very full room, and plenty of work in the way of setting, but only enough business, with a few exceptions—Stilton, Kingston, the Reiver, Cines, and Chief Justice—to admit of a quotation. The following were the latest prices:—

2 to 1 agst The Calculator	4 to 1 agst The Proctor	5 to 1 agst Colsterdale
8 to 1 agst Chief Justice	16 to 1 agst Cariboo	20 to 1 agst Backbiter
13 to 1 — Houliakin	100 to 6 — Champion	20 to 1 — Haricot
	20 to 1 agst Don Pedro	
3 to 1 agst Stilton	8 to 1 agst Little Harry	20 to 1 agst Hervine
4 to 1 — Kingston	9 to 1 — Hobbs Noble	50 to 1 — Taddington (t)
	12 to 1 — Joe Miller	
	<b>DERBY.</b>	
20 to 1 agst The Reiver (t)	22 to 1 agst Cines	33 to 1 agst West Australian
	25 to 1 — Horworth	

**THURSDAY.**—A thin attendance, and no betting.

### CARLISLE RACES.—TUESDAY.

**THE CORRY STAKES** of 10 sovs each.—Lambton walked over. **FREE HANDICAP** of 5 sovs each.—Lady Agnes, 1. Nancy, 2. **THE CAMBRIAN HUNTERS' STAKES** (HANDICAP) of 7 sovs each.—Testator, 1. Cogla, 2.

### WEDNESDAY.

**CUMBERLAND PLATE.**—Red Lion, 1. Lindrick, 2. **SPECULATION PLATE.**—Florence, 1. Hecate colt, 2.

### CHELMSFORD RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

**HYLAND STAKES.**—Vandress, 1. **MARK'S HALL STAKES.**—Longinus, 1. Eolus, 2. **CHELMSFORD STAKES.**—Hampton, 1. Ingratitnde, 2. **MEMBERS' PLATE** (Heats).—Newport, 1. Miss Sarah, 2.

### THURSDAY.

**MATCH.**—Vesta beat Ingratitnde. **TOWN PLATE** (Heats).—Dame Tatle, 1. **GALLETWOOD HANDICAP.**—Robert, 1. Eolus, 2. **CUP STAKES.**—Ballet Girl, 1. Miss Sarah, 2. **QUEEN'S PLATE.**—Robert, 1. Hampton, 2.

**ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.**—On Saturday a very interesting race took place amongst the large class yachts of this Club down the river to South-end and back, which was witnessed by a large concourse of visitors. The following started at 55 minutes past 11 o'clock:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Moose ..	15 ..	T. G. Brown, Esq
Phantom ..	20 ..	S. Lane, Esq
Zuleika ..	20 ..	Morris King, Esq
Scout ..	25 ..	R. Bell, jun, Esq
Whisper ..	19 ..	T. Evelyn, Esq
Vampire ..	15 ..	C. Wheeler, jun, Esq

The *Secret* was the winner, and the *Zuleika* came next. The prizes, £40 for the first boat and £10 to the second, were presented by Mr. W. Goodson, the commodore.

**HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA CLUB.**—The sports concluded on Saturday. In the rowing-match between Mr. Rippingall (of Cambridge), Mr. Awdry (of Oxford), and Mr. McNaghten (of Cambridge), the latter gentleman was declared the winner. The Grand Challenge Cup race, between the Oxford University Boat Club and the Oxford Aquatic Club, was won by the former. The Steward's Challenge Club was also won by the Oxford University Boat Club, against the Argonaut's Club. Several other matches took place, which occasioned considerable interest.

**CINNAMON DUTIES (CEYLON).**—A Parliamentary paper has been issued, which contains an extract from the despatch of the Colonial Secretary to the Governor of Ceylon, in reply to a memorial for abolishing the export duty on cinnamon. Her Majesty's Government admit the expediency of repealing the duty, and would have been glad if, in consenting to the measure, they could only rely upon some distinct means of providing for the deficiency which may be thus occasioned; but they are reluctant to accede to the proposal for additional duties on all goods imported, now subject to an *ad valorem* duty. They trust reductions may be made in the colonial expenditure sufficient to render new taxes unnecessary.

**CRIMINAL AND DESTITUTE JUVENILES.**—The select committee appointed to inquire into the treatment of these unhappy classes have closed their inquiries for the present session, but propose to resume them in the next Parliament. It is stated that the committee have inquired minutely into the law and practice of foreign countries, especially those of Continental Europe and the United States of America, with reference to the establishment of reformatory institutions for juvenile offenders, as well as into the systems adopted in our own country for this purpose at Parkhurst, Redhill, Streton-upon-Dunsmore, &c., and also into the system of ragged schools.

A forest-keeper named Loustan, residing in the forest of the Pyrenees, known by the name of the Mountain of Belle, has just killed his 20th bear. Having tracked out an old bear and his cub, he killed them both by two shots from his double-barrelled gun. The sub-prefect of Oleron some time back presented him with a medal of honour for the benefit which he conferred on the country by destroying so many dangerous animals.

The annual dinner of the Law Amendment Society took place on Saturday last, at the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich, at which Lord Brougham presided.

A fatal accident occurred lately at the Elton Colliery, between Bury and Bolton in Lancashire, in consequence of the plug connected with the winding wheel becoming suddenly loose, while four men and a boy were in the act of descending the shaft in a cage. The result was that the whole party was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 60 yards, and two of the men, Robert Unsworth and Fletcher Jackson, were killed. The rest of the men were so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of.

Count d'Orsay for some time past has suffered severely in his health, and his medical men are not without serious uneasiness on his account. He has been recommended sea-bathing, and is to leave Paris for Dieppe in a few days.

The parochial authorities of St. George's, Hanover-square, are about to erect a new workhouse on some ground belonging to the parish at Little Chelsea.

A Brussels journal says—"All the country districts in our environs have at present the most magnificent appearance. The crops in general, notwithstanding the rainy weather, promise to be most productive. The potatoes and wheat are very fine, and do not present the slightest trace of malady."

The will of Mrs. Marianne Becker, of Bath, has just been proved, in which a sum of about £28,000 is bequeathed to various charitable and religious purposes. Among these we notice—The Church Missionary Society, £3000; the Church Pastoral Aid Society, £3000; the Bible Society, £1000; the Moravian Missions, £1000.

## THE THEATRES.

### HER MAJESTY'S.

Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" was performed on the fourth time on Saturday night, with Madame de Lagrange, Calzolari, Ferranti, and Lablache, followed by the new ballet of "Zelita; ou, l'Amour et la Magie," with its brilliant *mise en scene*, and the charming dancing of Rosati.

On Tuesday "Lucia" was presented for the fourth time, with Madame de Lagrange, Feriotti, and Bettini, who has followed Gardoni in the part of *Edgardo*. The new tenor, in the forcible passages of the music, made considerable impression.

On Thursday night Rossini's "Il Barbiere" was given for the seventh time, Madame de Lagrange making her first appearance as *Rosina*, in place of Mlle. Cruvelli, and Signor De Bassini sustaining the character of *Figaro*. This famed barytone, who has just completed an engagement at Vienna, where his acting and singing of tragic parts created quite a *furor*, was heard in this country a few years since, when he was quite new to the stage. Signor De Bassini is one of the greatest lyric tragedians in Italy, and it was quite a mistake to assign to him a comic character for his *début*. In every movement he displayed a dignity incompatible with the notion of the vivacious barber, and the florid passages of the music taxed his executive powers more than he could accomplish with precision. Still, there could be no question as to the capabilities of the artist, and the quality of the voice—a barytone, the upper notes of which are peculiarly telling. His reception was cordial, and his appearance in his own special line will be looked for with the highest interest. He is a remarkably handsome man, and his stage presence is marked with ease and grace. Mlle. de Lagrange revelled in her roudies, and Rossini could never have recognised his score had he heard her. In the *Rode's* variations, accompanying herself on the pianoforte: she executed the arpeggio variation *staccato*—a marvellous feat of vocal mechanism, which commanded a rapturous encore. Lablache, as usual, however, was the mainstay of the cast.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

In the past and contemporaneous annals of music there is no *artiste* whose career has been more curious and surprising than that of Grisi. After maintaining for more than twenty years her supremacy as the *prima donna* of the modern Italian school, and after having vanquished in her own special characters every rival without exception, whatever was the *prestige* attached to the new comer, Grisi in the autumn of her days commenced the study of an entirely new repertory, and entered the lists against the most distinguished singers of France and Germany. It is a remarkable fact that for years she refused to perform in the productions of the French Grand Opera; but when she did undertake to enter the lists, she has not been defeated in a single instance. Grisi has sung *Alice* in "Robert le Diable," *Valentine* in "Les Huguenots," and finally has presented the public with her version of *Fides* in "La Prophète," and in these three wondrous works of Meyerbeer has passed triumphantly through the ordeal, despite of the sinister prophecies on each occasion that the attempt would prove a failure. When the amount of study and preparation, to enable an *artiste* to essay three such arduous delineations, is considered, Grisi's achievements are the more astonishing. Her *Fides* is a fine performance, has been carefully studied, and will, no doubt, be vastly improved upon from Saturday's first appearance in the "Prophète," at its revival, being its thirtieth representation in this country. Attaching no infallibility to a great name, and having a contempt for the vulgar worship of celebrities, we do not for a moment believe that the *Fides* of Grisi will ever rival that of Viardot. The music of the mother of *Jean de Leyden* was composed for an exceptional voice; whilst it ascends to the high range of the soprano, it exacts the deep tones of the contralto for the due effect; and so identified is this great compass of Viardot with the composer's intentions, that any attempt at transposition would mar them completely; and Grisi was, therefore, compelled to adhere pretty closely to the original score—a compulsion which deprived the romance *à deux voix* "Della Mosa," and the grand duo of the third act with *Bertha*, "V. na illusion," of half their effect, the lower notes of Grisi not having the necessary *timbre*. For the same reason the impassioned air "Oh figlio mio," addressed by *Fides* to her son after the abduction of his intended, and the thrilling imprecation on the *Prophet*, "Che Dio," in the coronation scene, were not nearly so touching and imposing as from Viardot. The acting of Grisi was truly great in the recognition of *Jean de Leyden*, but her general reading of *Fides* proved that imitation not impulse was the Mentor directing her exertions; it was the realism or materialism of art, and not high ideal art; it was the form of *Fides*, but not the spirit, being deficient in profound religious tinge, lofty feeling, and maternal intensity, exhibited in the intellectual creation of Viardot. Grisi's *Fides* is too thoroughly subdued; the vivifying quality and the fire to animate the whole conception were wanting; but had she been first in the field no shortcomings would have been found, and the delineation would have had a legitimate claim on our wonder and veneration. As a standard of loftiness and a portrayal of high intellectuality have been originated, the comparison is unavoidable between Grisi and Viardot, and like the amateurs and artists in the *foyer* and the *coullises*, critics must give their opinions. The *Fides* of Grisi we conceive to be the result of temperament; the *Fides* of Viardot we regard as the artistic revelation of intellect, and of a great pervading sentiment: the one is simple, unaffected, and natural; the other is vivified by the electric spirit, and is alternately imaginative, grand, and sublime. The individual organisation of the two *artistes* is essentially different: in the one, the imitative faculties are in the ascendant; in the other, creative power, arising from an acute perception of the workings of the human mind, is supreme.

We need scarcely add, that the reception of Grisi from one of the largest audiences ever assembled was most enthusiastic; her great success was in the Coronation scene, and well did she earn the ovation at its close, with Mario, who acted powerfully, and who sang in the prominent situations so magnificently, that the printed apology on his behalf was quite unnecessary. Of the superb execution under Costa's vigilance and zeal, generally, much might be conscientiously written. The trio in the tent scene, sung by Stigelli, Tagliacorda, and Formes, was immensely applauded, so splendidly was it rendered. The call to arms of the peasantry, by the three insurgent Anabaptists, in the first act, was rapturously redemanded. The Quadrille des Patineurs, and the Pas de la Redowa and Galop, danced with such grace and animation by Mlle. Robert, were vigorously executed, the ice-scene being extended by the bridge being thrown further back, the additional space giving more animation to the groups. The gorgeous pageant, the two bands in the glorious march, the solemn peal of the organ, and the "Domine saluum," in the Coronation scene, won the undivided admiration of the audience, amongst whom no one appeared to be more gratified than Spohr with this noble interpretation of Meyerbeer's sublime production, which was repeated on Tuesday, and again for the extra night on Thursday, every place in the house having been let on the previous days of performance.

### ST. JAMES'S.

On Tuesday the German troupe completed their engagement with the repetition of "Faust," which was performed to an overflowing house. The interest attached to this experiment has related more to the plays than the players; the latter have nevertheless obtained a just celebrity. We part from them with regret, and hope for their speedy return with grateful solicitude.

### HAYMARKET.

A new piece, called "A novel Expedient," was produced on Wednesday, in one act and three characters. It is an adaptation from the French; and the plot is remarkably simple. A lady, to get rid of her husband's friend, who has quartered himself on the establishment, pretends love for him, and puts it to his honour to quit. In the propriety of this arrangement the dramatic *Damon* agrees; but finding a letter from an aunt in which the *ruse* is recommended, he changes his tactics, and pretends love in turn. This brings down the husband, and renders explanation necessary. *Damon* accordingly secures his old place at the board and the hearth-stone. Mrs. Stirling, as the wife, acted with her usual elegance and drawing-room tact.

### PRINCESS.

The "Trial of Love" still continues its prosperous course at this theatre. Its success is fairly due to the very beautiful poetry interspersed in the dialogue, as well as to the stage skill with which the situations are produced. The comedy, too, being blended with the tragic dialogue, gives to every scene that light, and shade, and colouring, so expedient for dramatic effect. Mr. Lovell is certainly the most happy of modern poets in the art of structure and relief: hence his well-merited success.

### OLYMPIC.

This theatre re-opened on Monday under the management of the lessee, with two new pieces—the first entitled "The Bag of Gold," in two acts, by Mr. Ratty, and the second, "Butcher v. Baker," by Mr. Talfourd. The former is of the class of domestic pieces, and has at least one effective situation. A bag of gold dropped by a robber is picked up by a worthy medical practitioner struggling with poverty. By a prudent employment of the money he rises to wealth and distinction. The thief, in the course of time, traces the property to the finder; obtains an interview, and charges him with the embezzlement, claiming four-fifths of the prize as *hush-money*. This scene was enacted by Mr. Hoskins and Mr. W. Farren, jun. It was exceedingly effective: the villainous audacity of the former, and the mental trouble of the latter, were brought out into distinct and contrasted relief. Of course, the scoundrel is ultimately caught in his own trap. The ingenuity of this situation is praiseworthy; the dialogue of the piece, however, is unequal. The second new drama is intended to illustrate "the march of intellect," in the fact of the *Butcher and Baker* aspiring to the hand of the daughter of their customer, and bribing the maid-servant, who lays a plot for their discomfiture. Both are members of debating clubs, one of "the costermongers' literary institution," and proceed upon the doctrine of equality. The language has throughout an intentional burlesque air, and the affair must be treated as an extravaganza. The humour was supported by the joint efforts of Mr. Compton, Mr. Shalders, and Mrs. Alfred Phillips. Both new pieces were favourably received.

Mr. Selby, the well-known comedian, has hit upon a new plan of entertainment. Having lately published a *brochure* on matters worthy of remembrance in the history of England, he has conceived the idea of representing the events and persons alluded to, in costume, as illustrations of a popular lecture. This experiment he commenced on Wednesday at the Music Hall with considerable success, accompanying the lecture with poetical recitations. These latter require pruning; but the entertainment is instructive, and therefore merits encouragement.

## MUSIC.

### PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The eighth and concluding concert of the fortieth season was given last Monday night, in the presence of a numerous auditory. It was not only one of the finest performances of the series, but an exhibition of finished execution, which challenged comparison with the grandest of the Parisian Conservatoire concerts in Habeneck's palmy days, or of the Leipzig Gewandhaus nights in the time of Mendelssohn. Every player seemed to be on the alert, and to feel as if the reputation of the society depended on his individual exertions, and Costa, who has had Berlioz in the field, and who had Spohr and Hiller, two of the best of German conductors in his immediate view, did not fail to avail himself of the animus of his forces, and hence the matchless interpretation of the A Minor, No. 3, the "Scotch Symphony" of Mendelssohn, the scherzo in which was unanimously re-demanded; and of the "Jessonda" overture of Spohr (encored by acclamation); and of the "Leonora" of Beethoven. At the close of the "Jessonda," a duetto from which, "Bella ninfa," was sung by Madame Clara Novello and Gardoni, an unexpected demonstration took place in honour of the venerable composer, who was sitting at the east end of the room. He rose to acknowledge the spontaneous burst of cheering from the company and orchestra, and was again compelled to acknowledge the compliment to his genius, after his fine overture had been executed the second time. Another cause of intense excitement in this memorable programme was the exquisite reading of Beethoven's only violin concerto in D by Vieuxtemps. Never were his grandeur of style, truthfulness of intonation, and marvellous passage playing more strikingly developed; his cadenzas, albeit departing, perhaps, too much from the text of the composer, were astounding instances of intricate mechanism. To have secured the hearty applause of Spohr, one of the greatest violinists of the age, must have been the most grateful token to the Belgian executant. The directors, whose policy this season has been of revivals of works expressly composed for the society, rather than one of novelties, acted wisely and courteously in affording their subscribers the opportunity of hearing Ferdinand Hiller's Symphony in G, "Impressions of the Country," directed by himself. It is divided into an allegro con moto, "In the country," an intermezzo, in the place of a scherzo or minuetto, "In the valley," an adagio, "In the wood," and a vivacious finale, "Upon the mountains." The fault in this key to the composer's design is, that it irresistibly suggests the notion of a second-hand Beethoven pastorate, although the erudition and ingenuity of the very able musician has enabled him to steer completely clear of plagiarism. The symphony contains much graceful writing, and is indicative of his thorough appreciation of orchestral acoustics; but it is just on the wrong side of being a great work. It is exceedingly clever, but does not show the creative genius without which a symphony, like an epic, must prove a failure. Mlle. Clara Novello's splendid singing of Mozart's "Non mi dir," barring one or two slips in the scales, and Handel's air from the "Allegro ed il Pensiero," and Gardoni's tame rendering of Mehul's delicious romance from "Joseph," "A peine au sortir de l'enfance," known in English as "In infancy's bud," completed the interesting scheme, the termination of which was marked with a well-deserved ovation to Costa, the Atlas of the society.

### CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

Under this heading must be mentioned Joachim's fine concert, on the 25th ult., at the Hanover-square Rooms, directed by Hiller, whose vigorous concert overture in D minor, and Macfarren's "Don Quixote" overture, and Mendelssohn's "Athaliah" march were executed. Joachim's exertions were immense. He began with Beethoven's concerto in D, and afterwards played his fantasia on Hungarian airs, his MS. *concertstück* in G minor, a composition of surpassing beauty, but which was coarsely and indifferently accompanied by the band, and Paganini's 24th caprice, to which he had appended an introduction and orchestral tutti. Joachim's performances were much applauded throughout the concert, and were quite worthy of his great fame. Mlle. Cianss and Herr Paner, in Hiller's duo for two pianofortes, made by the Capulets and Montagues of pianoforte manufacturers, came in for their share of enthusiasm. The vocalists were Miss Dolby, whose singing of Stradella's air was one of the sensations of the night; Herr Von der Osten, the best tenor that has been heard from Germany this year; and Herr Reichart. On Monday Herr Gollnick and Kloss, two pianists and composers, gave a morning concert at the Hanover Rooms, aided by Madame Bockholtz-Falconi and Gardoni, Herr Hausmann (violinello), and Mr. John Thomas (harp). In the programme a symphony in E minor, a triumphal march, and an overture, "The Oracle," by Gollnick, and a concert overture in D minor, with pianoforte pieces by Kloss, were specified. —Mrs. A. Newton, with the co-operation of Mesdames E. Stewart, R. Braham, Macfarren, Brougham, Messrs. Swift, Weiss, V. and G. Collins, Ward, Richardson, Billet, Anschuetz, and Salaman, gave a *matinée* on Tuesday. The annual complimentary *matinée* to the Director of the Musical Union took place on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, which was filled to overflow by a fashionable company. The programme comprised Mendelssohn's quartet in B flat, Op. 87 (posthumous), with the unjustifiable omission of the last movement, admirably played by Vieuxtemps, Pollitzer, Gury, Webb, and Piatti; pianoforte duos and solos, performed by the charming pianiste Mlle. Cianss, and by Herr Halle; solos by Vieuxtemps and Bottesini; airs of Schubert and Donizetti, sung by Gardoni; and Beethoven's trio in B flat, Op. 97, finely executed by Hallé, Vieuxtemps, and Piatti. With such an attractive scheme, the enthusiasm of the amateurs could not fail to be of a nature to sustain the admirable exertions of the executants. —The second concert of Herr Molique was given on Wednesday night, at the Queen Anne-street Beethoven Rooms. His own compositions and elegant violin playing render these meetings of more than ordinary interest and importance for art. A MS. quartet in A minor made a great impression, a very clever intermezzo being redemanded. Piatti led off the *adagio* exquisitely. In most of Molique's quartets there are passages of exceeding beauty for the violoncello. Carrodus, with his master, Molique, came in for a good round of applause in Spohr's duet in D minor, Op. 39. Herr Pauer's execution of Beethoven's thirty-two variations (C minor) also were the admiration of the amateurs. Herr Von der Osten, the tenor, sang a couple of German airs, in one of which he was encored. —The sixth and last meeting of the Quartett Association on Wednesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, attracted a large assemblage of amateurs, to hear the final performance of the Queen of pianists, Madame Pleyel; Hummel's septuor, Macfarren's MS. quatuor in C minor, Beethoven's sonata Op. 47, and Haydn's quartett No. 63, were included in the programme. The sensation produced by the Kreutzer sonata in A minor was immense: never were the delicate touch of Pleyel and the rich tone of Santoni more thoroughly relished. In the septuor in D minor Mlle. Pleyel was aided by Mr. Pratten (flute), Mr. Nicholson (oboe), Mr. Jarrett (horn), Mr. Hill (viola), Piatti (violinello), and Howell (contrabasse). By general desire, Mlle. Pleyel, as a *bonne bouche* at parting, played Kaikbrenner's fantasia on the "Pirata" themes.—Herr Goffrie, the clever violinist, and Madame Goffrie, the able pianiste, gave a morning concert on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms, aided by Miss Clara Hemming, a pupil of Madame Goffrie; Herr Hausmann, Mr. F. Mori, Herr Gollnick, Madame Bockholtz-Falconi, Mlle. Theresa Wagner, Miss Ellen Rowland, Mr. Swift, Herr Von der Osten, and Joachim.

### MUSICAL EVENTS.

The English Glee and Madrigal Union (Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Phillips, Young, and H. Baraby) gave their third concert, on Monday, at Willis's Rooms, and sang madrigals by Stafford Smith and Dowland, and glees by Dr. Calcott, Webbe, J. S. Smith, Spofforth, Knuyert, and Stevens.—The English Glee and Madrigal Union (Miss L. Pyne, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Swift, Francis, Land, and F. Bodda) sang, on Wednesday, at the soirée of Miss Burdett Coutts, and began, at the St. James's Theatre, on Thursday, a second series of morning performances.—Mlle. Josephine Hngot, the singer of French romances, had a *matinée* on Wednesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms; the instrumentalists were Mlle. Lucie Sievers (harmonium), Herr Hiller (pianoforte), M. Wulle (clarinet); and the vocalists, Mlle. Tacchini-Tasca, Mlle. F. Lablache, Mlle. Lucie Sievers, Signori F. Lablache, Fortini, and Salabert; Mr. Maurice Levy being the accompanist.—Mr. F. Bodda had a concert last night, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms.—The Choral Fund performance also took place at Exeter Hall, a notice of which will appear in our next Number.—Madame Alphonse gave a *matinée* at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, on Thursday, assisted by Mlle. Hngot, Miss Messent, Mr. F. Bodda, and Signor Gardoni.—A miscellaneous concert was given at the Albion Hall, on Thursday, by the Cecilia Society, under the direction of Mr. Shourbridge.—M. Julien commenced this week at the Surrey Zoological Gardens his month's series of summer concerts, with the assistance of Bottesini, Konig, Baumann, Lazarus, Prospero, Clohi, Jarrett, Collinet, Sonnembreg, Lavigne, Wulle, Engelle, Facque, &c., with Miss Cicely Nott as vocalist.—Letters from Paris state that Gounod's music to Ponsard's tragedy "Ulysse" has been greatly admired at the Théâtre Française. There are twelve choruses in the score, besides *entr'actes* and pantomimic music. Two choruses of naiades and the choruses of pastors are particularly mentioned, one of which, "O Dieu des Bacchantes," is always encored. In the prologue and second act only the voices of women are employed, and those of men in the first act; but in the third the sopranos, tenors, and basses are combined in a strophe in F, in which there are three themes interwoven in the finale with grand effect, the orchestration of the percussion instruments, cymbals, triangle, tambour de basque, being full of character.—M. Gounod is warmly enlisted for having written this music with a profound sentiment of local colouring. In thus noticing M. Gounod's career, it must be added that he is composing a second work for the Grand Opera in Paris.—Yesterday (Friday) the fifth Grand Musical Festival was to have been commenced at Brunswick, with Mendelssohn's "Elijah," executed by 140 instrumentalists and 700 singers, under Herr Muller's direction.—The Italian opera season in Vienna, which began March 15th, ended June 15th, after a most brilliant season, in which Signora Medrosi and Signor De Bassini were the stars; Mademoiselle Marry and Fraschini were also included in the company.

**COLONESTUM.**—This favourite exhibition continues to enjoy a large share of patronage, especially on Mondays. Since the reduction of the admission to one shilling on that day, the influx of visitors reminds one of the times of the Great Exhibition, even without the grand *tableaux* of the Crystal Palace in the Cyclorama, which are really beautiful.

Drury-lane Theatre will be opened on Monday, July 12, for the benefit of Mr. Alcock, when Miss Clara Novello will appear as *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula," with Mr. Sims Reeves as *Elvino*: to be followed by popular pieces, in which Mlle. Vostri, Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mathews, and several of the Lyceum corps will assist.



## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.**—The *Portsmouth Times* says:—"We are informed that one day last week a first-class boy on board one of her Majesty's steamers at this port was placed on a man's back, and forcibly held there, at the orders of the first lieutenant, while another man violently flogged him with a cane. The pain made the sufferer struggle hard to free himself, which he effected; on which the said first lieutenant ordered two men to replace him in his former position on the other's back, which was done; the 'horse,' however, being unable to hold the boy in that position, the said lieutenant called the quartermasters to seize him up to the Jacob's ladder; the boy was accordingly so seized, and tried up by his wrists and ankles, his feet not touching the deck. The said lieutenant then directed the caning to proceed. After a time the caning was suspended by the order of the lieutenant for a few minutes, and then recommenced; the castigation was, after a time, stopped a second time, and ultimately recommenced; after this the boy was cut down, and confined under the after-part of the main-deck. This conduct, if substantiated, is a violation of the Admiralty Instructions. It is said the captain of the ship was not acquainted with the proceedings, which, we believe, took place in the presence of another lieutenant, the surgeon, and the engineer of the vessel alluded to." The steam-ship and the officer referred to are stated by the *Globe* to be the *Retribution* and her first lieutenant, G. D. Willes.

**ARMY, NAVY, ORDANCE, AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.**—The number of men on the army establishment in Great Britain voted for 1848-49 was 113,847; for 1849-50, 103,254; for 1850-51, 99,128; for 1851-52, 98,714; for 1852-53, 101,937. The number of men and boys voted for the navy during each of these years was respectively 43,000, 40,000, 39,000, 39,000, 39,000. The number for the ordnance was 14,294, 14,123, 14,569, 14,573, 15,582. The sums voted for miscellaneous services in 1849 were £3,783,573, in addition to special grants of £262,545 for the distress in Ireland and Scotland, and £1,100,000 for the Kaffir war; in 1849-50, £3,988,904; 1850-51, £4,065,642, and £300,000 for the Kaffir war; in 1851-52, £3,948,102; in 1852-53, £4,177,754, and £400,000 for the Kaffir war. The total sums voted for the above years for all these services were £22,880,659, £21,672,745, £20,012,735, £19,746,941, £20,445,851.

**ARMY PRIZE MONEY.**—It appears by a Parliamentary return that the total amount of unclaimed army prize-money, from the 18th January, 1809, to the 31st December, 1851, amounted to £1,405,555 19s. 7d. Of this amount £720,051 was paid to claimants; £57,801 was paid for expenses incurred in executing acts; £597,730 was paid for the Royal Hospital in diminution of the annual vote; and the balance, £39,000, was paid to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for appropriation towards the Royal Military Asylum.

## EXCESSIVE MORTALITY ON BOARD SHIP.

A most deplorable calamity has become known this week, and has for some days past engaged the attention of the marine department of the Board of Trade, which has instituted an inquiry into the matter; viz: the death of 274 persons, principally Chinese emigrants to California, on board the British ship the *Lady Montague*, recently returned to the port of London, after a voyage of nearly four years' duration. The *Lady Montague* is a vessel 760 tons burden, and left Southampton in May, 1848, laden with coals for Aden, in charge of Mr. Wells, master. In the course of six weeks Mr. Wells died, when the chief mate, Mr. Samuel Robinson Smith, took the command. After discharging her cargo at Aden, he proceeded to Bombay, thence to Canton, Amoy, and Shanghai, and continued trading backwards and forwards between those ports, and eventually chartered the ship at Cumingmoon to take Chinese emigrants to California *via* Callao. She sailed on the 11th February, 1850, having on board, including passengers and crew, no less than 500 souls. Whether she was properly victualled or not, is a matter yet to be satisfactorily learned. Certain it is that sickness and fever seized the helpless creatures within a few days after her departure. The water and provisions that had been provided for the emigrants became putrid (as reported in the log). The mortality that ensued was quite awful, and the sufferings of the poor creatures were of the most frightful description. Many committed suicide by jumping overboard, and by the time the ship put into Hobart Town no fewer than 193 had perished. At Hobart Town the Governor sent all the assistance that was possible to alleviate the sufferings on board. By the 30th of April the medical officer who had gone to the relief of the emigrants succeeded in restoring those who survived to a state of health, and the ship resumed her voyage to Callao. The pestilence, however, again broke out, and before the *Lady Montague* had reached her destination nearly 100 others had died. The only letter Mr. Vaux, the owner of the ship, has received from the captain regarding the fearful epidemic which seized the ship is the annexed, which is very vague as to the character of the sickness:—

To John Vaux, Esq., Southampton. Callao, July 13.  
Sir,—I beg to advise of having arrived here on the 20th ult. I have had a most awful passage of it, dysentery and fever having broken out among the Chinese emigrants shortly after leaving China, which carried off 274 souls, including 26 of the ship's crew. Among the latter were poor Mr. Brazier, the apprentice J. G. Paul. I had promoted Mr. Brazier to second officer on leaving China, but, poor fellow, he had only one week of duty, ill all the passage, and died the night the ship got to Hobart Town. I was obliged to make for the nearest port to save the ship, the remainder of the crew, and passengers. I have also been attacked, and lay at death's door for a whole fortnight; but Divine Providence spared my life a little longer. The only person in the ship that has not been sick is the apprentice Muscroft. You may be sure I have had a dreadful time of it on the passage. For weeks and weeks I have had no more than four, five, and six men besides myself to navigate the ship. No officers neither, and in a high southern latitude, with a cold stormy weather to contend with. Happily, through the blessing of Almighty God, I have arrived with the ship here in safety. I was put in quarantine until the 9th at St. Lorenzo Island, allowed to go on shore on the island, and everything that we required was sent to us from Callao. JAMES R. SMITH.

This is the substance of all the information that the Board of Trade have been enabled to elicit respecting this frightful series of calamities—only three out of a crew of thirty-six which went out with the ship have come home.

The following letter from the owner of the ship has been received at the Board of Trade:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 9th inst., respecting the number of deaths which occurred on board my ship, the *Lady Montague*, on her voyage to and from Cumingmoon to Callao.  
I regret to state I am unable to furnish any information beyond that already obtained by you from the log-book, or to give the number of passengers who originally embarked. My order to the captain who originally sailed in the *Lady Montague*, was to bring her directly to England. He unfortunately died, and the command was assumed by the chief mate, James Robinson Smith, who, in disobedience to my orders and entirely contrary to my wishes, chartered her for a time at a fixed rate per month, to be employed in carrying emigrants to Callao. The number taken on board was not communicated to me, but it was stated that the charterer and a surgeon sailed in the ship. I so strongly disapproved of his conduct that I despatched another captain to China, with a power of attorney to supplant him, which, on the return of the *Lady Montague* to China, was done, and Smith returned as passenger in another ship. He is now in London, but I have not seen him. There has been no dispute between us, though I expect there will be.  
Should I be able to throw any light upon this lamentable occurrence, I shall be most willing to do so. I am, sir, &c., JOHN VAUX.

The extract from the log referred to in Mr. Vaux's letter is annexed:—  
Summary of extract from the log of the ship *Lady Montague*, from Cumingmoon, in China, to Callao:—

Feb. 17.—Received the emigrants on board.  
Feb. 18 to 20.—Number of Chinese died, seven. Remarks.—Two Chinese jumped overboard and were picked up.  
March 1 to 21.—Died, 91 Chinese and two Lascars. Remarks.—One Chinese jumped overboard and was drowned. Several described as being found dead in the morning, having died during the night.  
April 1 to 13.—Died, 51 Chinese, two Lascars, and the second mate of the ship. Remarks.—During the passage several casks of water were found to be sour and perfectly unfit for use; also the fish sent on board for the use of the emigrants.  
April 13.—Died, the steward. The ship arrived at Hobart Town.  
April 14 to 30.—Died, five Chinese and two Lascars.  
April 30.—Ship sailed from Hobart Town to Lima.  
May 3 to 31.—Died, ten Chinese, seven Lascars, and two of the crew, the surgeon of the ship, and one apprentice.  
June 20.—Died, seven Chinese, four Lascars, and the second mate of the ship.  
June 27.—Ship arrived and anchored at Callao.  
Total deaths.—Chinese 171; Lascars, 17; crew, 7.

From the above it would appear that 193 persons died between the 18th of February and the 28th of June. It is, however, mentioned in the log that the Governor of Callao came on board to ascertain the number of deaths and to cause the ship to be fumigated, and the result is stated thus:—  
Number of deaths, 245; remaining, 201. T. H. FARRER.

On last Saturday afternoon there was heavy rain, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, speedily followed by peals of thunder, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. About three o'clock, nearly opposite to the town of Irvine, a vast body of vapour arose out of the sea with a spiral movement towards the clouds, which soon resolved itself into what is called a water-spout. The junction was accompanied by a flash of lightning. The column, conical in its form, was visible for several minutes, when it broke and fell into the sea.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC PROCESSIONS.—THE PROCLAMATION.

The following correspondence between the Rev. Dr. Newman and the authorities at the Home-office has been published:—

Edgbaston, Birmingham, June 18, 1852.  
Sir,—As a Royal proclamation has appeared in the *London Gazette*, in which all whom it may concern are solemnly warned against a violation of the act of 10 Geo. IV., by which Roman Catholic ecclesiastics and members of any of the religious orders, communities, or societies of the Church of Rome, bound by monastic or religious vows, are forbidden to exercise any of the rites or ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, or wear the habit of their order, save within the usual places of worship of the Roman Catholic religion, or in private houses, I take the liberty of requesting information on a question arising out of it, in which I am much interested.

It is now four years since, under legal advice that they were not breaking any law, and without any apparent scandal and annoyance to the population, certain Roman Catholics, ecclesiastical and lay, have ordinarily appeared in the streets of Birmingham and in the neighbourhood in cassocks and cloaks.

I beg to be allowed to inquire whether the recent proclamation is directed against this practice as well as against the processions of which it makes mention; so that, if they continue it, they are in danger of being proceeded against as disturbers of the public peace?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. NEWMAN.

To the Right Hon. S. Walpole, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall, June 24, 1852.

Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., referring to her Majesty's recent proclamation, and inquiring whether it was directed against a particular practice which has lately been adopted by certain Roman Catholics, ecclesiastical and lay, "as well as against the processions of which it distinctly makes mention."

In answer thereto I am to inform you, that her Majesty's proclamation is directed against all violations of the 26th section of the statute of 10th George 4, c. 7, and that if you feel any difficulty in the construction of that enactment, your proper course will be to consult your legal adviser. The Secretary of State would not be justified in pronouncing an opinion on the question submitted to him; for, if any doubt exists on the point, the decision of it must rest with the courts of law, and not with the Government.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. J. H. JOLIFFE.

Rev. J. H. Newman, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

It appears by a Parliamentary return just printed that the declared value of all British woollen manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in 1850 amounted to £8,588,690, and in 1851 to £8,377,183, being a decrease, as compared with 1850, of £211,513. The total quantity of sheep and lambs' wool, foreign and colonial, imported into the United Kingdom in 1850 was 72,674,483 lb., and in 1851, 81,299,793 lb. The exports of British sheep and lambs' wool in 1850 were 12,001,797 lb., and of yarn, 13,794,225 lb.; in 1851, wool, 8,573,103 lb., and yarn, 14,670,880 lb.; of alpaca and llama wool we imported in 1850, 333,859 lb., and in 1851, 18,264 lb. We also imported in 1850 96,661 lb. of goats' wool, and in 1851, 96,044 lb.

The following are the quantities of coffee, sugar, tea, wine, and tobacco imported during the first four months of the present year, as compared with the similar period of last year:—Coffee, 8,147,083 lb.; do. 1851, 7,886,393 lb.; sugar, unrefined, 1,691,639 cwt.; do. 1851, 1,889,813 cwt.; tea, 32,144,589 lb.; do. 1851, 33,967,847 lb.; tobacco, unmanufactured, 2,993,223 lb.; do. manufactured, and snuff, 501,533 lb.; unmanufactured tobacco, 1851, 8,393,302 lb.; manufactured and snuff, 766,808 lb.; wine, 1,637,367 gallons; do. 1851, 2,810,531 gallons.

The electric telegraph communication from London to Plymouth will be completed in about two months. It is reported that wires will be laid to the Admiral's office, at Mount Wise, in order that immediate and direct communication may be had with the Admiralty in London, from this important department.

The interest manifested in the cause of the widows, orphans, and other sufferers by the loss of the ill-fated *Amazon* steamer still continues, £32 having been received this week from the Havana, two five-dollar notes from Trinidad, and £6 10s. 6d. from Tiverton (with the names of the subscribers). These sums have been added to the fund, which now amounts to £14,000.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

From its having been asserted, on what may be considered "good authority," that a new loan of £8,000,000 sterling will shortly be raised on account of the French Government, the jobbers in the Stock Exchange have exhibited more than their usual caution this week; hence the market for national securities has been less active than for some time past, and prices have slightly receded. The fluctuations, however, have been comparatively trifling, the Three per Cents for the next Account being done on Monday at 100½, and on Thursday, 100½. On the latter day the Three per Cents Reduced were quoted at 101½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104½. Bank Stock has advanced to 22½, whilst Long Annuities have sold at 4½ to 5½. Both India Bonds and Exchequer Bills have fallen 3s., the former having receded to 89s., the latter 69s. to 76s. premium. This decline is owing to the numerous sales effected on Thursday.

In respect to matters affecting, or likely to affect, the Foreign House, we may observe that advices have reached us from Vienna to the effect that a new loan of £4,000,000 sterling will be speedily opened at Vienna, and that Spain has succeeded in obtaining an advance of £360,000 through Rothschild's house in Paris, to pay off the Five per Cent. Indemnity Certificates issued in 1828, in satisfaction of certain claims of British subjects. The news from Vienna, in a commercial point of view, is favourable, the premium on gold having declined to 25½, and that on silver to 16½. These features in our advices have tended to check large speculative purchases; nevertheless, we have very little change to notice in the value of Continental or other foreign stocks. On Thursday Brazilian Five per Cents were 101½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 79 to 78; Mexican Five per Cents, 33½ to 34; Mexican Three per Cents, 27½; Peruvian Six per Cents, 105½; Peruvian Deferred, 69½ to 69; Portuguese Four per Cents, 39½; ditto, for the Account, 39; Spanish Three per Cents, New Deferred, 21½ ex. div.; Spanish Committee Certificates not funded, 3; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 63 ex. div.; and Dutch Four per Cents, 96. Bargains have taken place in Austrian Five per Cent. Scrip, at 3½ to 4½ pm.; Ecuador Bonds, 4½; Grenada Deferred, 98 to 100; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 105; Spanish Passive Bonds, 5½; and Spanish Old Three per Cents, 49½ to 50.

We have again to notice the arrival of large additional supplies of the precious metals, £208,500 in gold having come in from Australia, and £190,000 in specie from New York. The accounts from the gold districts are very flattering, and one of our correspondents at Sydney states that several parcels of gold had been dispatched to Manila, where they had realised £3 19s. 6d. per ounce. The total supply in the Bank of England is now £22,141,000.

The returns from the Board of Trade of the import and export trade of the country exhibit very favourable results. The total shipments during the first four months of the present year were £21,844,663, against £21,904,338 in 1851, and £20,067,999 in 1850.

The settlement in the Railway Share Market has passed off extremely well, with comparatively light rates of continuation. Those on London and North-Western have been 1½ to 5; Midland, 4½ to 13½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 4 to 8; Great Western, 3½ to 10; London and South-Western, 1½ to 5; South-Eastern, 3½ to 11; Caledonian, 3½ to 7½; and Great Northern, 1½ to 7 per cent. The carrying over of foreign shares has been easily effected at from 2 to 5 per cent.

The exchange on Paris having fallen, gold is now about the same value there as in London; but it is dearer here than at Hamburg or New York—at the latter port by 0.92 per cent. This quotation leaves a small margin of profit to the shippers.

The total amount of railway "calls" for the present month is £1,805,530; but a large portion of them are for foreign companies; viz. £1,247,640. During the first seven months of this year, the foreign "calls" have amounted to £4,401,708, against £3,812,806 in 1851, and £3,859,905 in 1850.

An extensive business has been again doing in Bank Shares, at further enhanced rates. Australasia have marked 53½; British North American, 61; Colonial, 15½; Commercial of London, 26½; London Joint Stock, 18½; London and Westminster, 31; Oriental Bank Corporation, 37½; Provincial of Ireland, 47½; Union of Australia, 45½; and Ditto, New, 5.

There has been less inquiry for Steam-boat Shares, the value of which has not been supported. Australian Royal Mail, 2; General Screw, 50½; General Steam, 28½ to 29; Peninsular and Oriental, 87 ex. div.; and Royal Mail Steam, 78½.

Money for commercial purposes has been in increased request, yet bankers have discounted freely, at the late decline in the rates. The quantity of good paper at this time afloat is unusually large.

There has been rather an active inquiry for Railway Shares, nearly the whole of which have produced higher rates. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Aberdeen, 28½; Ambergate Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6½; Bristol, and Exeter, 100; Caledonian, 3½; Chester and Holyhead, 23½; East Anglian, £25 Shares, 4½; Ditto, £18 Shares, 3½; Eastern Counties, 10½; Eastern Union, Class A, 7½; Ditto, B and C, 6; East Lancashire, 20; East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction, 60; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 60; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 24; Great Northern Stock, 91; Ditto, Half B Stock, 127; Great Western, 9½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 84½; Ditto, Fifths, 10½; Leeds, Northern, 13½; London and Blackwall, 56; London and Brighton, 108; London and North-Western, 130½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 32; Do. Fifths, 17½; London and South-Western, 97½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34½; Midland, 74½; Do. Birmingham and Derby, 40; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 74½; Norfolk, 40½; Northern Counties Union, 4½; North British, 35½; North Staffordshire, 11½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 23; Scottish Central, 72; Scottish Midland, 55; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 84; Ditto, Class B, 68; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 20; South-Eastern, 73½; Thames Haven, Dock, and Railway, 2½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 6½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 75½; Ditto, Extensions, 13½; York and North Midland, 53.

**LINEAS LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—Buckinghamshire, 19½; Leeds and Bradford, 109½; Reading, Reigate, and Guildford, 26½; Shepreth Stock (Great Northern), 151½.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Caledonian, 100½; Chester and Holyhead, 19½; East Anglian Six per Cent., 3½; Eastern Counties, No. 2, 1½; Ditto, Six per Cent. Stock, 14; Eastern Union Scrip, Six per Cent., 17½; Great Northern, Five per Cent., 16½; Ditto, Redeemable, 14½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, £20 Shares, 6; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, £10 Shares, 13½; Norfolk Extension, 22½; Ditto, Guaranteed Five-and-a-half per Cent., 5½; North British, 11½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 14½; Ditto, 5½; Shrewsbury and Chester, Eight per Cent., 17½; Waterford and Kilkenny, Six per Cent., 2½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Four per Cent. Preference, 102½; York and North Midland Purchase, 10½.

**FOREIGN.**—Dutch Rhenish, 5; East Indian, 26; Great Indian Peninsula, 6½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 16½; Paris and Lyons, 16½; Paris and Strasbourg, 23½; Rouen and Havre, 14½; Sambre and Meuse, 5½; Tours and Nantes, 12½. Mining Shares have met a moderate inquiry. On Thursday Agua Fria were 1½; Anglo-Californian, 2½; Australian Freehold, ½; Ave Maria, ½; British Australian Gold, 2½ to 3; Carson's Creek, 1½; Cobbe Copper, 29 to 41 and 43; Colonial Gold, 1½ to 2; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 4½; Liberty, 3½ to 4; New Grenada, 2½; Nouveau Monde, 1½ to 2; Port Phillip, 1½; Tin Croft, 11½; and West Mariposa, ½.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN-EXCHANGE.**—Notwithstanding that the arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week, coastwise and by land carriage, have been on a very moderate scale, the demand for all kinds has ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices. Fine foreign wheats have sold at previous currencies; but low and middling kinds have commanded scarcely any attention. Floor and cake have, but we have no actual change to notice in their value. Barley and malt must be considered heavy; yet holders in general have not submitted to lower rates. Good sound oats have realised full prices. In other qualities next to nothing doing. Both beans and peas have been held for more money. The flour trade has continued without change.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 44s; ditto, white, 40s to 51s; Norfolk and Suffolk, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 41s to 45s; rye, 28s to 32s; grinding barley, 26s to 28s; distilling ditto, 26s to 29s; malted ditto, 28s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 51s to 58s; brown ditto, 41s to 49s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 59s; Chevalier, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 21s; potato ditto, 20s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, 18s to 21s; ditto, white, 19s to 22s; tick beans, new, 31s to 32s; ditto, old, 32s to 33s; grey peas, 30s to 34s; mangle, 32s to 34s; white, 30s to 34s; bolton, 32s to 38s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 32s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 33s per 280 lb. Foreign: French flour, 28s to 35s per sack; American, 18s to 22s per barrel.

**The Seed Market.**—We have a moderate inquiry for canary seed, at full last week's prices. In all other articles next to nothing is doing.

**Livestock.**—English, sewing, 50s to 55s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s; hampers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Corned beef, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 9s; white ditto, 5s 6d to 5s 8d. Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Lined cakes, English, 7½ to 8s 0½; ditto, foreign, £6 10s to £7 10s per ton. Rape cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 30s to 39s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 40s to 49s; white ditto, 40s to 48s; foreign, red, 42s to 54s; white ditto, 40s to 50s per cwt.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 40s 10d; barley, 27s 6d; oats, 20s 0d; rye, 21s 0d; beans, 32s 4d; peas, 31s 9d.

**The Six Weeks' Average.**—Wheat, 40s 8d; barley, 27s 7d; oats, 20s 2d; rye, 30s 4d; beans, 31s 9d; peas, 30s 7d.

**Duties.**—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

**Tea.**—Public sales of 17,000 packages have been held this week. About 4500 changed hands, at previous rates. Some young hyson went at from 7d to 8d; and fair scented caper, 9d to 10 p. The show of samples in the private market is somewhat extensive, and only a moderate business is doing. Common sound congou may be had at from 8d to 8½ p.

**Sugar.**—The demand for raw sugar has been by no means active; nevertheless, previous rates have been well supported. Fine yellow Barbadoes has realised 3s 6d; good, 3s to 3s 7d; ordinary to middling, 3s 6d to 3s 6½; fine yellow Mauritius, 3s to 3s 7d; good to fine brown, 2s to 3s; grainy white Madras, 4s to 4s 6d; good to fine yellow, 3s to 4s; ordinary to middling, 3s to 3s 6d; good to fine white Benares, 3s 6d to 3s; and middling, 3s to 3s 6d. Refined goods are tolerably firm, at from 4s 6d to 5s 1s per cwt. No change in the value of crushed.

**Coffee.**—We have to report a slow inquiry for good ordinary native Ceylon, at from 4s to 4s 6d. Plantation kinds are dull, but not cheaper. Foreign coffees are quite as dear.

**Rice.**—The demand for most descriptions has become very inactive, but we have no alteration to notice in prices.

**Provisions.**—Irish and foreign butters are still very dull in sale, and prices have again given way fully 1s per cwt. English qualities are much depressed, and lower to purchase. Fine weekly Dorset, 7s to 7s 6d; middling do, 6s to 7s; Devon, 6s to 7s per cwt; trestle, 6s to 10s per dozen lbs. Bacon moves off heavily, on easier terms, but middles are in fair request. Lard has advanced 2s per cwt. Fine Irish bladdered, 6½; kegs, 5s per cwt. Barrel butter is held fully the value of last week.

**Tallow.**—Our market is less active, and, in some instances, prices have given way 3d per cwt. F Y C on the spot is selling at 3s 6½; and there are numerous offers for forward delivery, at 3s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 3s 7d per cwt not cash; rough fat, 2s 1d per 8 lb.

**Oils.**—There is rather more inquiry for linseed, rape, and olive, as a slight improvement in prices. In the value of other oils we have no change to notice.

**Gold.**—Barrat West Hartley, 13s 6d; Carr's Hartley, 14s; new Tanfield, 12s 6d; Wylam, 13s 9d; Gosforth, 14s; Riddell, 13s 9d; Bell, 13s 3d; Helton, 16s; Lambion, 15s 6d; Stewarts, 15s 9d; South Durham, 14s 6d per ton.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 0s; clover ditto, £3 5s to £4 15s; and straw, £1 5s to £1 11s per load. Trade dull.

**Spirits.**—Leeward Island rum is in moderate request, at from 1s 5d to 1s 5½; and East India, 1s 4d to 1s 4½ per gallon proof. Most other kinds support last week's quotations. Prices of brandy are steady, but we have no change to notice in prices. Geneva and corn spirits firm.

**Hops.**—The plantation accounts being very favourable, the demand for all kinds of hops is heavy, and late rates are barely supported. The show of samples is very limited. The quantity of the Colony hop now in warehouse is about 50,000 bales. The various falls have passed off steadily, and rather higher rates than last week are obtained. Privately, only a limited business is doing, yet the quotations are well supported.

**Potatoes.**—The supplies of new potatoes, English as well as foreign, are steadily increasing, yet the demand is firm, at from 10s to 30s per ewt. Old qualities are out of season.

**Smithfield.**—The general demand has been in a very sluggish state this week, and the value of the stock has given way 4d per 8 lb.

**Beef.** From 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; veal, 2s 8d to 4s; pork, 2s 8d to 3s 8d per 8 lb. to sink the scale.

**Neigate and Leadenhall.**—The amount of business doing in these markets has been limited, and in some instances prices have tended downwards:—

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 8d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; pork, 2s 8d to 3s 8d per 8 lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 25.

3d Dragon Guards: Lieut E H Turtton to be Captain, vice Whisby; Cornet J Winterbottom (R M) to be Lieutenant, vice Turtton. 4th: Lieut A M Robertson to be Captain, vice Williams; Cornet R Gunter to be Lieutenant, vice Robertson.

11th Light Dragoons.—Lieut F H Sykes to be Captain, vice Sandes.

10th Foot: Assist-Surg J A Woodcock to be Assist-Surg, vice Jacob. 25th: Ensign F R Cox to be Capt, vice Conran; Ensign J Finch to be Lieut, vice Good. 25th: Ensign F R Cox to be Lieut, vice Potts. 35th: Capt O N Chatterton to be Capt, vice Bayly. 39th: Lieut E B Mansell to be Lieut, vice Harding. 40th: Major T J Vallant to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Stretton; Captain A Leslie to be Major, vice Vallant; Lieut R Hare to be Captain, vice Leslie; Ensign G H Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Hare. 41st: Lieut H W Meredith to be Captain, vice Stuart; Ensign F C Bight to be Lieutenant, vice Meredith. 42nd: D Macpherson to be Ensign; Ensign G Drysdale to be Adjutant, vice Pictorial. 56th: Ensign W Macdonnell to be Lieutenant, vice Lloyd; Gentleman Cadet L Birch to be Ensign, vice Macdonnell



### THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY'S PRIZE CANDELABRUM.

AMONG the many gratifying results of the Great Exhibition of last year will, doubtless, be recollected the noble offer of the Goldsmiths' Company of £1000 for the best productions of silver plate exhibited at the Crystal Palace. The awards were made by a jury appointed by the Company; and the several articles for which prizes had been adjudged were exhibited by special desire of the Prime Warden and Court of Assistants, at a grand dinner given by the Goldsmiths' Company, in their superb hall, on Friday, Jan. 30.

Of these prizes, 18 in number, the largest in amount, £200, was awarded to Messrs. Garrard, goldsmiths to the Crown, "for the best group of figures or animals, as a table ornament or candelabrum," which splendid work we now engrave.

The design is a very spirited and ably-modelled group, by Mr. Cotterell, representing, from Sir Walter Scott's "Talisman," the Sultan Saladin and Sir Kenneth meeting at the fountain to refresh themselves and their weary steeds. The light Arabian horse of the Sultan, and the heavy charger of the Knight Crusader, are well portrayed; and the execution of the group displays great knowledge of the costume and character of the period. The style of the ornament of the Candelabrum is that of the early Arabs, or Alhambraic. The ever-varying lines of which this style admits, its great variety of beautiful ornament, and the novelty of its adaptation to works in gold and silver, render it likely in some measure to supersede the scroll ornament of Louis Quatorze, which, of late, has been introduced into every form and every article, until the eye has become wearied with the repetition. This magnificent piece of plate must, therefore, be regarded as a work of highly artistic interest.

To Messrs. Garrard were also awarded several other of the prizes, including a candelabrum of smaller size than the above, £100, in the style of the period of Queen Anne. Other prizes were adjudged to Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings, Mr. Keith, and Messrs. Widdowson and Veale. The liberal spirit of the Goldsmiths' Company in thus fostering the elegant manufacture of which they have been for centuries the official guardians, cannot be too highly commended; and the adjudication is alike honourable to their judgment, and the high position of British art.

### TRAINING INSTITUTION FOR SCHOOLMASTERS FOR THE DIOCESE OF OXFORD.

It is well known that the lamentably defective state of education among the labouring classes of our agricultural and other districts is now so fully impressed on the minds of the clergy and others interested in the great cause of education, as to give rise to a general and effectual scheme of diocesan education; in other words, the various dioceses into which the country is divided are at this moment using strenuous exertions to found institutions that may serve to secure eventually in each the blessing of a sound education, based on the teaching of the Established Church; and the mode of effecting this desirable end is by first training a certain number of male and female teachers in buildings to be erected for the purpose, and then sending them into the various villages, to diffuse amongst the youth of the several dioceses the benefits they have themselves received in these training institutions. Amongst the most important of these will be the above establishment.

The site of the building is Culham glebe, which was obtained by purchase, and is a most eligible position midway between the town of Abingdon and the Great Western Railway station on the Oxford branch. The main or south front of the structure faces the road between these two points; and, from its extent and the pleasing character of the style of architecture adopted, forms a novel and striking feature in this fine open tract of country.

The style of architecture is the decorated Gothic of the 14th century, uniting a generally prevailing simplicity with a certain attractive elegance in details, yet fittingly suggestive on the whole of the ecclesiastical associations which are identified with the



PRIZE CANDELABRUM MANUFACTURED BY MESSES. GARRARD.

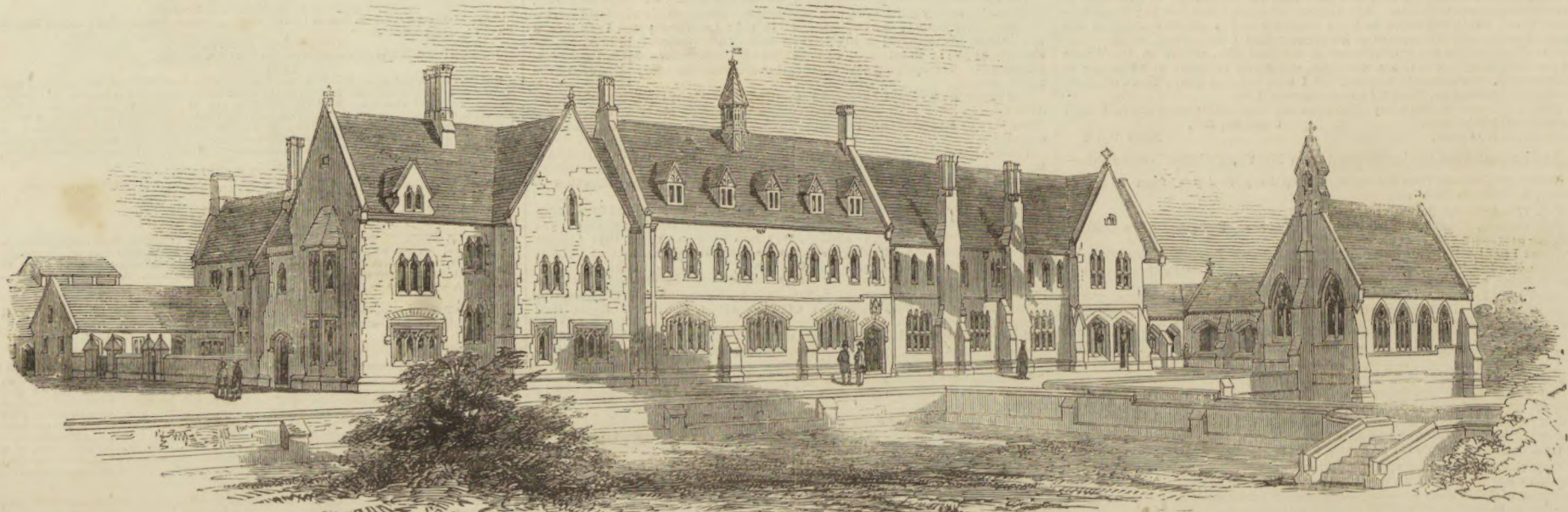
structure. The entire mass of the building is quadrangular in form, and the design shows a remarkable degree of compactness and convenience in all the arrangements for the accommodation of the inmates. The range forming the south point is bounded on the east end by the chapel, which stands forward from the general line of the building, and is connected with it by a corridor and cloisters. The chapel is of ornate and appropriate character, the arrangement of the interior being stall-wise, the seats facing east and west. The principal front of the College, on either side the central entrance, consists of a great dining-hall and school-room, 58 feet by 20 feet respectively. The eastern wing of the building consists of three large class-rooms and master's sitting-rooms; the western wing being appropriated to the principal offices. The first floor consists of dormitories for the pupils, which extend throughout three sides of the entire building; these large dormitories are partitioned off separately for each pupil, with a window to each. It will thus be seen that health and comfort have been carefully studied in the disposition of these essential portions of the structure. The staircases are of stone, and the floors constructed on Messrs. Fox and Barrett's patent fire-proof principle. The walls are constructed of Marcham stone, backed up with brickwork and dressing of Bath stone. The windows of the principal front are varied in design, being mostly trefoil-headed, and accord with the general character of the edifice. A shield over the main entrance is charged with the arms of the see of Oxford, as being appropriately expressive of the destined purposes of the building.

The space within the building forms a quadrangle, a little more than 100 feet each way, and will be laid out with walks, &c.; and an ambulatory extends round three sides. It is designed to occupy the fourth side of this quadrangle with a yeoman's school, and practising schools beyond. These will prove most valuable to the neighbourhood, as an adjunct to such an institution. This part of the plan is not, however, at present contemplated, although it is much to be desired that the funds at the disposal of the committee will enable them to include this valuable addition. A terrace 30 feet in width extends along the entire south front of the building, and is reached by a carriage drive from the Abingdon road. Thus every purpose of recreation required in connexion with such an extensive institution has been duly consulted; and with the aid of a little ornamental planting, the agreeable effect of the whole will be enhanced to the eye of taste. The building is adapted for the accommodation of 100 students and four or five assistant masters, besides the principal, for whom a separate residence is provided at the S. W. angle of the main front. The site comprises a space of eight acres, including the portion reserved for the yeoman's and practising schools. The south front, already described, is 226 feet in length, besides the chapel, which stands boldly forward and stops the terrace before the south front. It measures 57 feet in length, by 26 feet 6 inches in width.

We understand the building will be completed by the end of the autumn, at a cost of £16,000, of which the greater portion has been raised by diocesan subscriptions; the Committee of Council on Education, and the National Society, assisting by large grants. The sum of £2000 is still required to complete the works in progress, independently of the additional schools before spoken of.

The work is being executed by Mr. George Myers, of Lambeth, under the superintendence of Joseph Clarke, Esq., architect, of Stratford-place, London.

**EAST INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.**—The distribution of prizes and medals to the students of the East India College at Haileybury took place on Monday, under the presidency of Sir J. W. Hogg, the chairman of the East India Company, supported by a very numerous and distinguished company, among whom were several members of the committees of both Houses of Parliament, which are now sitting to inquire into the question of the renewal of the Company's charter. Among the visitors present were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Normanby, Earl Powis, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, the Right Hon. W. Gladstone, M.P., Sir R. Inglis, M.P., Lord Mahon, M.P., Lord H. Poulett, &c. The company having assembled in the library, the usual number of medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions of students leaving college, June, 1852, were distributed. The chairman having delivered an appropriate address to the students, the visitors were entertained at a handsome *déjeuner* in the dining-hall of the college, at which the healths of the Duke of Cambridge, the Principal and the Professors, and the visitors were given, and duly acknowledged; after which the company returned to town.



TRAINING INSTITUTION AT CULHAM, FOR SCHOOLMASTERS FOR THE DIOCESE OF OXFORD.